FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 047 *8 March 1979*

ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT Scores U.S.-Chinese Relations B 1

BULGARIA

Dailies Comment on PRC 'Aggression', Visitors to Beijing C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO, NARODNA MLADEZH]
Zhivkov Receives Turkish Deputy Premier Cetin C 1
Bonev-Led Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Turkey C 1
Greek Premier Karamanlis Receives Ambassador Todorov C 1
Zhivkov Attends Women's Day Celebration in Sofia C 2
Party, State Leaders at Celebration C 2
BCP CC Plenum on Agricultural Problems Closes in Sofia C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Mar]
TRUD Analyzes Communist Parties' Interrelations C 3
[Petrov in TRUD 2 Mar]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TRIBUNA Comments on Dissidents, Emigres, Charter 77 [Jinek, 28 Feb] D 1
TRIBUNA Scores Spanish Eurocommunist for Anticommunist Ideas [28 Feb] D 3
Further Reportage on Chnoupek's Visit to Spain D 4
Juan Carlos Meeting D 4
Chnoupek, Oreja Toasts D 5
RUDE PRAVO Cites U.S. Concern About PRC in Vietnam [Jelinek, 2 Mar] D 5
'Large' Vietnamese Combat Losses Cited D 6
[Borovicka in RUDE PRAVO 6 Mar]
RUDE PRAVO Disapproves FRG Arms Firm's Contacts With PRC D 7
Barcak Notes Good Chances for Austrian Industrial Exports D 7
[Vienna VOLKSSTIMME 7 Mar]
Kreisky Expects 'Maximum Normalization' of Relations With CSSR D 8
[Vienna VOLKSSTIMME 7 Mar]
Haig Speech Shows NATO Desire To Intensify Arms Race D 8
Iranian Tudeh Official Comments on Party's Role D 9
RUDE PRAVO on Legacy of Communist International D 9
[Stefanak in RUDE PRAVO 5 Mar]
Symposium in Honor of Comintern Anniversary Reported D 11
[RUDE PRAVO 6 Mar]
Energy Conservation, Energy-Efficient Machinery Stressed D 12
[RUDE PRAVO 3 Mar]
January Production Shortfall Amounts to Millions D 13
[Bratislava PRAVDA 5 Mar]
Ehrenberger Addresses Energy Meeting in Sokolov D 13

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Solidarity Committee Sends Relief Supplies to Vietnam E 1
Press Comments on Solidarity With Vietnam E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, BERLINER ZEITUNG]
ADN Reports NATO Headquarters Employee's Defection E 2
FDJ-FRG Youth Delegation Meeting Reported E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Mar]
Stoph Praises Einstein at 28 Feb Berlin Ceremony E 3
GDR Provides Evidence Against Art Thieves E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Mar]

HUNGARY

Nemeth Receives Angolan MPLA's Lucio Lara F 1
GDR's Hermann Axen Arrives, Talks Begin F 1
Deputy Minister Welcomes U.S. Economic Delegation F 1
MTI Reports Chinese Withdrawal From Vietnam F 1
PRC Trying To Show It Has 'Penalized' Vietnam, USSR F 2
NEPSZABADSAG Reviews Development of Albanian Foreign Trade F 3
[Laczik, 6 Mar]
Briefs: MSZMP Delegation From Morocco F 3

POLAND

Jablonski, Jaroszewicz, Babiuch Attend Woman's Day Meeting G 1
Jaroszewicz Address to Women G 1
Jaroszewicz Attends Council for Family Affairs Session G 2
Warsaw Conferences Discuss Market, Services Situation G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Mar]
Rallies, Meetings Condemn Chinese 'Aggression' G 3
Briefs: Coal Extraction Goal; Fish Transport Streamlining G 3

ROMANIA

AGERPRES Praises PRC Decision To Withdraw Troops From SRV H 1
Bucharest Reports Arrival of French President 8 March H 1
Norwegian Foreign Minister Continues Official Visit H 2
Ceausescu Reception H 2
End of Talks H 3
Draganescu, Andrei Receive U.S. Friendship Delegation H 3
Romanian Proposals at Geneva Committee on UN Charter Reported H 3
SCINTEIA Stresses Peoples' Right To Determine Their Fate H 4
Ceausescu Receives Credentials of New Tunisian Ambassador H 6
Moroccan Envoy to Bucharest Holds National Day Reception H 6
Greece's Karamanlis To Visit Romania 18-19 March H 7
State Council Decree on Increasing Child Support Allowances H 7
[SCINTEIA 3 Mar]
6 March 1945 Revolutionary Government Anniversary Marked H 7
Briefs: PDRY Minister Departure H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Bangkok Sources Cited on PRC Withdrawal, Cambodia Situation	I 1
Tito Receives Envoy to Venezuela, Brazil Inaugurations	I 2
Reportage on DPRK Official's Visit to Belgrade	I 2
Ho Tam Arrival Remarks	I 2
Vrhovec, Ho Tam Talks	I 3
Luncheon, Speeches	I 3
Report on Further Talks	I 5
TANJUG on DPRK Economic Ties	I 5
Blazevic, Other Croatian Officials Receive U.S. Ambassador	I 5
Yugoslav Ambassador Received by Egyptian Foreign Minister	I 6
Kirtovic Holds Talks in Mexico With Parliamentarians	I 6
Spiljak Holds Talks With French Labor Leader	I 6
NOVA MAKEDONIJA on Bulgarian Denial of Soviet Troop Presence [Simonovski in 28 Feb]	I 7
Macedonian Official Calls Dragoycheva Memoirs 'Forgery' [Grizelj in NIN No 1469]	I 8
'Roundtable Conference' Discusses Stalinism [Galic in VJESNIK 3 Mar]	I 9
Mikulic Chairs LCY Central Committee Presidium Session	I 12
TANJUG Reports on LCY Ideological Education Meeting	I 12
Drulovic Introductory Speech	I 12
Additional Report on Meeting	I 14
TANJUG-AGERPRES Cooperation Protocol Signed	I 17

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES U.S.-CHINESE RELATIONS

AU071410 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 Mar 79 AU

["Fresh Testimony to the Dangerous Washington-Beijing Flirt"]

[Text] Tirana, 7 Mar, ATA--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article that the visit of the American treasury secretary to China did not have mere economic aims. Everything goes to show that the real objectives of this visit were the further strengthening of the all-round and dangerous political, military and economic ties between the American imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists, the hatching up and coordination of fresh plans and intrigues in the conjuncture created in Southeast Asia as a result of the Chinese criminal military aggression against the Vietnamese people.

After American imperialism gave the green light signal to social-imperialist China for aggression against Vietnam, the newspaper writes, Carter sent Blumenthal to Beijing to engage Chinese social imperialist chieftains more to his interest in the context of the rivalry of the superpowers for hegemony and expansion in that zone of the world. Washington's emissary went to China to render the moral and material aid to the Chinese social imperialists to continue their warmongering policy. The simultaneous, not at all accidental, presence of Blumenthal and the representatives of British imperialism, the European Common Market and others in Beijing precisely when the Chinese aggressors launched the military attack against Vietnam, is a demonstrative support for the aggressors and a challenge to the Vietnamese people and all the peoples of the world. It is a fresh testimony to the dangerous and all-round, open and secret flirt between the Chinese social imperialists, the American imperialists and the other imperialist powers against the freedom and independence of the peoples, against the revolution and genuine security in Asia and the world.

The recent events in Southeast Asia convincingly showed that, as Comrade Enver Hoxha says in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution", "the aim and feverish efforts of China to become a superpower which will counterbalance both the United States of America and the Soviet Union, cannot fail to lead to new frictions, conflagrations, wars, which may have a local character or the character of a general war".

Further on the newspaper stresses that the American emissary and the Chinese revisionists also defined the concrete roads for the penetration of American monopoly capital into China. American imperialism does not hesitate to grant China both credits and technology with the aim of realizing huge profits through the plunder of Chinese assets.

In its aims to become a superpower and in the warmongering hysteria, China has found the main support in American imperialism. On its part, the latter assists the Beijing social imperialists on their road of aggression, because the counterrevolutionary strategy of China constitutes an important assistance to the hegemonic aims of American imperialism in the rivalry for expansion with Soviet social imperialism.

This dangerous collaboration baetween the American imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists, ZERI I POPULLIT concludes, cannot fail to be condemned by all the freedom-loving peoples and countries of the world.

DAILIES COMMENT ON PRC 'AGGRESSION,' VISITORS TO BEIJING

AU071012 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 7 Mar 79 AU

["The Press on Chinese Aggression"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Mar, BTA--Under a headline "New Menace" today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO comments editorially on the buildup of Chinese troops along the border with Laos, which it regards as an argument to cast doubt on the XINHUA declaration that Beijing intended to withdraw its troops from Vietnamese territory. "The threat that military actions might be undertaken against the people of Laos, who fought side by side with the people of Vietnam against the American aggressors, comes as a further proof of Mao's successors' dangerous hegemonic plans and greater-state ambitions in regard to Southeast Asia," reads the article. It is further commented that Beijing's stepped up policy of aggression is being abetted by the reactionary and militaristic circles of the West, who actually stand in support for Beijing's policy frustrating peace and security.

NARODNA MLADEZH writes on the visit of the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal to the Chinese capital: "The fact that Mr Blumenthal flew to Beijing when the Chinese aggression against Vietnam was in full swing is by no means accidental. Although the White House envoy had expressed "U.S. disapproval of the Chinese military operation in Vietnam", it later became evident that the U.S. wishes for peace in the southeast part of the Asian continent were nothing less than a sheer demagogy". The Western approval of the Chinese aggression is borne out also, according to the RABOTNICHESKO DELO London correspondent, by the just concluded meetings of the British minister of industry in Beijing. "In a time then the entire world is condemning the aggressor, insisting on its immediate withdrawal from Vietnam, the British envoys have established business contacts raising toasts to the new Sino-British relations, reads the dispatch.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES TURKISH DEPUTY PREMIER CETIN

AU071100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Mar 79 AU

[Text] State Council chairman Todor Zhivkov has received Hikmet Cetin, deputy prime minister of the Republic of Turkey. Issues pertaining to the further expansion and deepening of the economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also attended the talks.

BONEV-LED PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TURKEY

AU080900 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 8 Mar, BTA--A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, left for Ankara this morning, at the invitation of the Turkish parliament. The delegation will pay a one-week official visit there.

GREEK PREMIER KARAMANLIS RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TODOROV

AU080901 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Athens, 8 March BTA correspondent--Yesterday Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of Greece, received Mr Nikolay Todorov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Greece.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions pertaining to furthering of Bulgaro-Greek relations and topical international issues. The Bulgarian ambassador conveyed the most cordial greetings and wishes of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, which were accepted with thanks. The Greek premier expressed his deep satisfaction with the progress of Bulgaro-Greek relations in all spheres of life and pointed them out as an example of interstate relations in the Balkans.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION IN SOFIA

AU071654 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 79 AU

[Text] A festive celebration dedicated to International Women's Day took place on 7 March at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall. With exceptional cordiality, the participants greeted the party and state leaders who took their seats in the honorary presidium. They were led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. The meeting was opened by Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council. Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted the participants on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the Committee of Bulgarian Women, read the reply of the Bulgarian women to the BCP Central Committee greetings.

Party, State Leaders at Celebration

AU071911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Mar 79 AU

[Excerpt] A festive celebration dedicated to International Women's Day took place at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall. The celebration was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, and Nacho Papazov.

BCP CC PLENUM ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS CLOSES IN SOFIA

AU071425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[BTA report on closing session of the BCP Central Committee plenum on agricultural problems held on 2 and 3 March 1979 at the Boyana Residence in Sofia]

[Text] Yesterday the BCP Central Committee plenum continued its debates on the question of perfecting socialist labor organization and the planned leadership of agriculture. The following comrades took the floor: Svetlozar Georgiev, general manager of the Grains and Fodder Industry State Economic Trust; Dimitur Tsurov, chairman of the okrug people's council executive committee in Veliko Turnovo; Angel Chaushev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Committee on Prices and Labor Wages; Rafet Seydaliev, secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Union Central Committee; Zhivko Topalov, brigade leader of the industrial production section in the Ruse industrial-agrarian complex and hero of socialist labor; Khristo Goranov, director of the Pavlikeni soya research institute; Toma Tomov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Turgovishte Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Dimitur Prodanski, general manager of the Septemvri town scientific-production vine growing and vine production complex; Vesel Manolov, chairman of the Privadiya town agro-industrial complex and hero of socialist labor.

On closing the plenum Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, delivered a concluding statement at the assignment of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

The plenum adopted, in full unanimity, a decision on the questions discussed and approved "Basic Tenets on the Establishment of an Agrarian-Industrial Union in the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

TRUD ANALYZES COMMUNIST PARTIES' INTERRELATIONS

AU071236 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 2 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Prof Stoyan Petrov article: "Under the Banner of Leninism," devoted to the 60th anniversary of the opening of the Third Communist International Constituent Congress]

[Excerpt] The new historical situation created after World War II imposed new forms of mutual relations among communist and workers parties, new forms of ideological and political leadership of the communist movement. It was necessary to adopt such forms, which most fully and effectively combined the basic trends of development of the communist movement, such as the enhanced role of the Marxist-Leninist parties in the leadership of social development in each country and an intensifying trend toward fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance among them. In assessing these trends, the Moscow conferences of 1957, 1960 and 1969 determined that international and regional conferences, multilateral and bilateral meetings of leaders of communist parties, international theoretical cooperation--such as theoretical conferences and seminars on the study and summing up of the experience in socialist and communist construction, in the struggle against imperialism and in other fields--were the most important forms of international cooperation.

The international scientific-technical conference held in Sofia in December 1978 on the subject "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" organized by the BCP Central Committee and the editorial board of the periodical PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTISIALISMA was a brilliant, new demonstration of the international cooperation of communist and workers parties from all countries throughout the world. The conference not only was a mass manifestation of the international cooperation (representatives of 73 countries participated in it), but also as regards the essence of its work and results it became an expression of the growing ideological-political unity of the communist movement. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared in his opening address at the conference, the subject of the conference "now is the topic of the century, the topic of all topics of our time." The conference manifested a great activity, during which different stands were expressed on many of the questions subjected to discussion. This was a frank, scientific discussion, a free debate on different viewpoints and opinions and the opportunity was given to each party to express its stands on the basic questions of its own development as well as on the worldwide revolutionary process. This conference became a forum for an exchange of opinion, a forum for a thorough analysis of the most important processes of contemporary development. The conference was an answer to the timely necessity of discussing and thoroughly analyzing the problems of building socialism and communist society, of the struggle against imperialism for national and social liberation.

Engels wrote as follows on this subject: "Communism is not a doctrine but a movement; it does not stem from principles, but from facts." This is why the forms of organization and cooperation among communist and workers parties are neither being invented nor dictated. They are being determined by historical circumstances, by the extent of the development of the workers movement and by the tasks and degree of maturity of the communist and workers parties, as well as by other factors.

From the Constituent Congress of the Third International up to our epoch, the communist movement went through various forms of organizational and international cooperation. Through all stages of this development the main characteristic trends of this movement have been the following: solidarity, fraternal cooperation among communist and workers parties and their enhanced role in the struggle for all working people for peace, democracy and socialism.

TRIBUNA COMMENTS ON DISSIDENTS, EMIGRES, CHARTER 77

AU071138 Prague TRIBUNA No 9 in Czech 28 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Second and last part of Zdenek Jinek article: "The Old-New Strategy"]

[Excerpts] THE AIM OF GRAFTING THE SO-CALLED PLURALIST SYSTEM ONTO SOCIALISM IS NONE OTHER THAN TO ENABLE THE OVERTHROWN EXPLOITERS CLASS AND ITS HELPERS TO REGAIN A SHARE IN THE GOVERNMENT AND GRADUALLY TO REVERSE, FROM THIS SPRINGBOARD, THE ENTIRE DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRY IN QUESTION FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT.

Thus the propaganda of the pluralist system of government serves as the instrument of politically destabilizing the countries of the socialist community. In the spirit of bourgeois notions about the citizens' rights to rally and organize themselves in various political parties and organizations, the socialist state is to tolerate in a pluralist system the existence of opposition, and later--in consequence of the natural laws of development--also counterrevolutionary, parties and thus to practically agree to the liquidation of the leading position of the workers class and the communist party in the country's economic, political and cultural life.

The role of world inspector and guarantor of the implementation of human rights, as well as of arbiter in matters of democracy and the pluralist system was adopted by the United States.

The authors of the concept of human rights and civic freedoms are well aware that by opening worldwide discussion on human rights they "let out" from the bottle the genie who can easily change from a humble servant into a threatening master. That is also why they restricted the implementation of these rights by a series of strictly defined regulations. The U.S. concept does not threaten the exploiters' rights. According to this concept, human rights are derived from and also limited by, the capitalist ownership of production means. All endeavors to eliminate or restrict this ownership, as well as the endeavours to redistribute the property of monopolies for the working people's benefit, are called violations of these rights. THE AIM OF THIS CONCEPT IS TO DESTABILIZE THE SOCIALIST, AND NOT THE CAPITALIST COMMUNITY OF STATES.

The class limitation of the U.S. concept of human rights and civic freedoms was made evident in those West European countries in which the communist parties had won positions and aspired to government participation. Wherever this was the case U.S. diplomacy intervened and discussions about the pluralist government system ceased.

In the system of deliberate bourgeois discrediting of real socialism a significant position is held by the emigres' ideological and subversive groupings, also those from among the ranks of Czechoslovak emigres. Their representatives--J. Pelikan, together with Z. Mlynar, P. Tigrid and E. Goldstuecker--have agreed that, due to the so-called deformations of the past, there is no socialist system in the CSSR or other countries of the socialist community, but that there exists in these countries a state capitalist system in which the "bureaucratic elite rules the working people's masses." [paragraph continues]

That is why the battle against real socialism in the CSSR is not a betrayal of socialism, in the same way that the intervention of bourgeois governments and politicians in favor of the so-called Czechoslovak opposition is, according to Z. Mlynar, not an interference in the CSSR's internal matters, but an expression of the "bilateral recognition of the European tradition of humanity and of European legal awareness."

Not only the representatives of Czechoslovak emigres, but also the domestic enemies of real socialism, authors and signatories of the so-called Chapter 77, presenting themselves as the defenders of human rights in the CSSR, are engaging themselves in favor of the bourgeois interpretation of human rights and freedoms, in favor of the deformed understanding of the CSCE Final Act and the ideological disarmament of socialist states before imperialism.

Charter 77 is a heterogeneous, numerically limited grouping of former politicians, publicists and other persons who had gone bankrupt in the years 1968-69 because of their adventurism, and primarily because of their antisocialist stances. According to the British TIMES of 7 November 1978, the number of authors and signatories of the so-called Charter is allegedly 938, which makes it a truly "mass movement." The authors and signatories of the "Charter" knighted themselves by their own hand, without any mandate or authorization of our people, as supervisors of the elected bodies of our society and they have usurped the right to follow how the human rights that are guaranteed by law are being respected in the CSSR.

With a few exceptions the slanderous pamphlets produced by the "Charterites" were published abroad in capitalist countries in advance. They became the basis of hysterical anti-Czechoslovak and antisocialist campaigns of the Western centers of ideological subversion. The unequivocal antisocialist orientation of the "Charterites" is testified to by their effort to inspire the leading figures of Western capitalist states to meddle in the internal affairs of socialist countries.

Although, in their "program" document from January 1977, the "Charterites" declared that they would promote respect of civic and human rights in our country and in the world, DURING THE 24 MONTHS OF THEIR "OPERATIONS" WE HAVE NOT LIVED TO SEE EVEN ONE PRONOUNCEMENT AGAINST THE VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF U.S. BLACKS, OR AGAINST THE LIMITATIONS OF CIVIC FREEDOMS IN CHILE, OR THE PRACTICE OF APARTHEID IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND SO FORTH.

It is obvious that such pronouncements are not in keeping with the U.S. concept of human rights as a destabilizing factor for the countries of the socialist community. Therefore, they do not suit the "intentions" of either the Charterites or RFE, and they are absolutely not included in the strategic plans of their common, deeply secreted, foreign patrons.

The cloven hoof of meddling in the CSSR'S internal affairs and the open intervention in favor of a reversal of the socialist state system is much too openly concealed behind every declaration of both the "Charterites" and their foreign emigre protagonists.

That is why Willi Brandt, who is striving for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems as the only alternative for mankind's survival, declared at the SPD's provincial assembly in April 1977, in addressing the dissidents from socialist countries: "We have grasped very well what you are concerned with, however, as long as you demand the liquidation of the socialist system and changes in the nature of the state in which you live, you cannot count on our support. But as soon as you start using words about the defense of human rights without also connecting these matters with the necessity of an armed solution from without, you will get our full support."

The people of the CSSR, too, know very well what they are concerned with. Were they to swear with hand on heart a hundred times over that they are thinking only of human rights, and of them alone, in their "declarations," the people of the CSSR would not believe them. They would not believe them because the efforts aimed at liquidating the socialist state and CSSR social system stand not only behind the declarations of leading capitalist statemen about inalienable human rights and freedoms.

TRIBUNA SCORES SPANISH EUROCOMMUNIST FOR ANITCOMMUNIST IDEAS

AU071021 Prague TRIBUNA No 9 in Czech 28 Feb 79 p 2 AU

["(KH)"-signed article: "The Instrument of Anticommunism"]

[Text] Those who are propagating the so-called Eurocommunism are fond of stressing that its substance lies in "socialism in freedom and democracy." In the past period quite a few proofs have been provided to show this as being merely a propaganda thesis meant to swindle the working people and to conceal that the authors of Eurocommunist theses are mainly concerned about breaking the unity of the international communist movement, about changing the communist parties into reformist parties and slandering the countries of real socialism. This was once again confirmed by the interview given by Manuele Azcarate, outstanding representative of the Spanish Communist Party, to the monthly ENCOUNTER.

As in many similar declarations made by the representatives of Eurocommunism, the basic contents of the interview are coarse attacks against socialist Czechoslovakia and the denigration and intentional distortion of the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy. Simultaneously--and how could it be otherwise--Azcarate sings the praises of the development in capitalist countries and their policy, and he expresses appreciation for NATO's positive contribution since, as he alleges, it protects Western Europe against the possibility of a Soviet intervention--an argument which no inveterate anticommunist need be ashamed of.

Thus it is no wonder that his pronouncements are willingly spread by the bourgeois communications media and utilized for casting mud on the socialist countries. What more could they wish for than to publicize and further expound the antisocialist and anti-Soviet opinions of an outstanding official of a communist party with such a glorious combat and revolutionary tradition.

It is no coincidence that the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE is enthusiastically raving about M. Azcarate's interview: "His briskness, his force of intellect, his imagination is turning the prism of European policy upside down." Nevertheless, this "turning of the European policy upside down" is, according to Azcarate, nothing but spreading the contagion of liberated Eurocommunism from Western to Eastern Europe and the takeover of power by Eurocommunists in the socialist countries. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE translates Azcarate's words into more comprehensible language: "The very same mixture (Eurocommunism--K.H.) is undermining and changing the so-called "socialism" of Eastern Europe. The Warsaw Pact and Soviet hegemony are undermined... The Soviet power is collapsing.... The Warsaw Pact is breaking apart..." We need not recall that this is the very aim imperialism is striving for--in the same way that it is the aim of rightwingers attempted to achieve in 1968 in Czechoslovakia. Thus M. Azcarate's pronouncements again prove that the so-called Eurocommunism is something completely different from what it presents itself to be. They document that he is concerned neither with socialism nor with freedom and democracy, but with disrupting socialism and its theoretical foundation--Marxism-Leninism; they document that he is an instrument of anticommunism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO SPAIN

Juan Carlos Meeting

LD072244 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, 3 Mar (CETEKA correspondent)--King Juan Carlos of Spain today received visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who conveyed to the king greetings from President Gustav Husak, which were warmly returned.

In a very cordial discussion Minister Chnoupek reviewed the favourable development of Czechoslovak-Spanish relations since the establishment of diplomatic contacts between the two countries. King Juan Carlos voiced his satisfaction with this development and expressed sincere interest in the further intensification of these relations in all spheres. He appreciated the current talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries which specified the further possibilities of the development of Czechoslovak-Spanish relations.

Minister Chnoupek informed the king of Czechoslovakia's basic stands on major international issues.

King Juan Carlos re-affirmed the interest of his country in the further strengthening of peace and international security and in making progress towards disarmament.

He stressed that Spain is ready to help further promote the overall favourable trend of international relations in Europe and other parts of the world. He underlined in this context the importance of the forthcoming meeting of participants in the European security and cooperation conference in Madrid.

[Words indistinct] development of Czechoslovak-Spanish relations since the establishments of diplomatic contacts between the two countries. King Juan Carlos voiced his satisfaction with this development and expressed sincere interest in the further intensification of these relations in all spheres. He appreciated the current talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries which specified the further possibilities of the development of Czechoslovak-Spanish relations.

Chnoupek, Oreja Toasts

LD072245 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, 7 Mar CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke today of the progress in bilateral relations since the restoration of diplomatic ties between Czechoslovakia and Spain in 1977, and singled out for special appreciation the lively dialogue in the political sphere.

In his toast at a lunch given in his honour by his Spanish counterpart Marcellino Oreja, Minister Chnoupek reviewed the relations in the cultural sphere, and pointed out that in the past two years, eleven works by Spanish authors were published in Czechoslovakia, in almost 250,000 copies. Minister Chnoupek stressed Czechoslovakia's interests in further development of relations with Spain, not only within a bilateral framework but also as the contribution of the two countries to the strengthening of world peace.

Minister Chnoupek said that the talks he had in Spain during his official visit showed either identical or close views of both states on key issues, such as peaceful coexistence, the process of detente and confidence building. He said the main task today was to reach a breakthrough in the negotiations on curbing the arms race and on disarmament, and said Czechoslovakia hoped that the USSR and the United States will soon sign a new strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II, which will undoubtedly have a favourable influence on the international atmosphere and will give an impulse to progress on other international forums.

Minister Chnoupek also condemned in his toast the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam, called for elimination of colonialism in southern Africa, and for peaceful settlement in the Middle East and Cyprus. Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja said in his toast that differences in Spain's and Czechoslovakia's views on international issues are not and must not be an obstacle to efforts aimed at furthering the cause of peace and international cooperation, in both bilateral and multilateral framework.

He stressed the importance of the dialogue started at the Helsinki conference and said the main prerequisite for further progress in the process of detente was to curb the arms race. Minister Oreja also spoke of the promising prospects of Czechoslovak-Spanish cooperation in the cultural sphere, and of the possibility of wider economic cooperation, also in exports to third countries.

RUDE PRAVO CITES U.S. CONCERN ABOUT PRC IN VIETNAM

AU071008 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch in the column "Note": "Why Washington is Advising Beijing"]

[Text] The visit of U.S. Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal in Beijing is indisputably another, and significant, step in the Sino-U.S. rapprochement. It is a political gesture to which the Carter administration has given considerable weight. In spite of the present situation and the PRC's aggressive war against Socialist Vietnam, Blumenthal nevertheless arrived in Beijing--to "festively" open the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. He will be followed immediately there by the first U.S. ambassador in the PRC, Leonard Woodcock.

Blumenthal's trip is yet another convincing proof of the background and real stances of the U.S. Government in the steadily deepening conflict in Southeast Asia. The minister is the political emissary of the Carter administration and, despite all the verbal maneuvering, the White House cannot conceal this fact.

At the large reception in Beijing the minister delivered a toast in which he said: "Even limited invasions carry the risk of more extensive wars and turn public opinion against the culprit." The United States simply does not want to condemn the Chinese aggression emphatically. These days the President's advisers have a lot of work dreaming up terminology that will not impair the recently born Sino-U.S. partnership. Their latest product is the term "transgressor"--the culprit. The Chinese invasion of Vietnam is all kinds of things--a "penetration," an "invasion," a "border clash," or a "border conflict;" there even appears the expression a "war on the borders"--but not what it really is, according to all principles of international law: An unprovoked aggression. For the United States, Beijing was and is, allegedly, not guilty of any aggression. And this is also the fundamental axis of the U.S. position.

Of course, the Carter administration is anxious about its Chinese partner, its "Chinese card." The opinion that the PRC is building up its own "U.S. Vietnam" is becoming more and more obvious in the U.S. Government. The United States has not forgotten the great military and political defeat it suffered precisely in Vietnam. Doubts are increasing in Washington as to whether Beijing is not succumbing to illusions about the results its war adventure might bring it. The economic, political and military forces of the PRC and the United States are being compared. It is found unbelievable that a substantially weaker PRC could succeed where such a power as the United States lost the game. And that is why Treasury Secretary Blumenthal warned them in Beijing--even though it was done most gently.

On top of that the international situation is also becoming more complicated, primarily in the main area of international relations in the U.S. Dialog with the Soviet Union--and the White House minds very much that the PRC is maintaining an unconcerned [netecny] attitude toward the emphatically worsening U.S. international position. In other words, for numerous domestic and foreign policy reasons the United States would prefer that Chinese troops withdraw from Vietnam in time.

'LARGE' VIETNAMESE COMBAT LOSSES CITED

AU071515 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Bohuslav Borovicka Hanoi dispatch reviewing PRC-SRV conflict situation: "General Mobilization for a Fight to Defeat the Chinese Aggressors"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)--Up to this very moment while I am writing these lines (Monday morning local time--the 17th day of the war) reports have been coming in from the area near the SRV's northern borders that fierce battles have been continuing with undiminished intensity, regardless of the declaration made by the Chinese side about the beginning of troop "withdrawal."

Up to the very last moments the Chinese command has been employing in combat a steadily increasing number of its soldiers, including additional heavy weapons, including tanks, missiles and artillery, in the endeavor to recoup the heavy losses caused to the aggressors by the Vietnamese defenders. [paragraph continues]

The fiercest battles took place in these past few hours primarily near Lang Son City, the administrative center of Lang Son Province. Here the enemy attacked from three directions. The Vietnamese armed forces put up strong resistance against the attackers and successfully checked their advance. THERE ARE ENORMOUS LOSSES ON THE SIDE OF THE AGGRESSORS; BUT THE VIETNAMESE DEFENDERS, TOO, HAVE MADE LARGE SACRIFICES.

Many Chinese units that had penetrated more deeply into Vietnamese territory found themselves surrounded and were destroyed. During the past 2 weeks the aggressors occupied certain cities and villages situated, on the average, 10-15 kilometers deep on the Vietnamese side of the border. In some places they penetrated even more deeply, to a maximum of 40 kilometers.

RUDE PRAVO DISAPPROVES FRG ARMS FIRM'S CONTACTS WITH PRC

LD061030 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Good relations between the West Germans MBB arms concern and China are denounced by RUDE PRAVO today.

"The beginning can be seen in the fact that the West German Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union welcomed as early as in 1972 the principles of China's policy for Europe, namely: Support for the NATO, rejection of the so-called ostpolitik of the present Bonn coalition, resistance against any effort to achieve detente, against the European conference on security and cooperation and against the Vienna talks on reduction of armaments in central Europe", says the paper.

It adds that three methods have been chosen by the CDU/CSU for their policy towards China: To praise China and its foreign policy, to replace the West German policy of cooperation with socialist countries by an anti-Soviet, Chinese-West German axis, and to avail themselves of the Chinese anti-Soviet theses of the so-called "Eastern threat".

RUDE PRAVO recalls the numerous visits of the CDU/CSU representatives in China, and the talks between the MBB delegates and Chinese arms experts in Beijing. The MBB concern has already established together with a French concern the firm Euromissile in Paris, through which Milan rockets have been supplied to South Africa and another arms could now be supplied to China, says RUDE PRAVO.

BARCAK NOTES GOOD CHANCES FOR AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS

AU071450 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 7 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report on interview granted to VOLKSSTIMME by CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak during his current visit to Austria]

[Text] Vienna--There is an opportunity for Austrian industry to participate in the CSSR program for expanding industry and transportation. This includes possibilities such as the supply of railroad tank cars and double dump cars for coal and ore shipments by the Simmering-Graz-Pauker company and other deliveries by the Voest, Andritz, Voith, and Steyr-Puch companies, some of which have already concluded contracts with CSSR agencies and have made some deliveries in the past. This was stated by Eng Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, on the occasion of his visit to Austria.

It will be remembered that Comrade Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, in his talks with CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak stressed the importance of economic relations between Austria and the CSSR for safeguarding jobs in Austria. The Czechoslovak comrades promised an expansion of these relations. Are there any new projects in this context? Minister Barcak answers this question in the affirmative. Actually, so many projects have been discussed that we are expecting an expansion of Austrian exports, he says, adding that this applies also to joint ventures and cooperation in third markets. There are good prerequisites for this: "The door is open."

However, Minister Barcak continues, it is also necessary for Austrian firms to buy more finished goods from the CSSR so as to enable it to expand its imports from Austria. A particularly important aspect is the solution of the problem of the discrimination against Czechoslovak exports to Austria through the import authorization procedure [vidierungsverfahren] and the tariff burden. These Austrian measures act as a "brake" on the expansion of trade, Minister Barcak declares. These questions are naturally being discussed at the talks held by Minister Barcak during his current visit with his counterpart Staribacher.

KREISKY EXPECTS 'MAXIMUM NORMALIZATION' OF RELATIONS WITH CSSR

AU071451 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 7 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Vienna--In reply to a CSSR correspondent's question in connection with the forthcoming official visit to the CSSR of Austrian President Kirchschlager at the press conference following the Austrian cabinet meeting on 6 March, Chancellor Kreisky declared that he expected this visit to result in a "maximum normalization" of the already good relations between the two neighbor states.

The cabinet approved an agreement with the CSSR on cooperation in the field of veterinary medicine. It is to be signed during Kirchschlaeger's visit in Prague.

HAIG SPEECH SHOWS NATO DESIRE TO INTENSIFY ARMS RACE

LD051046 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The recent speech of NATO commander-in-chief for Western Europe General Alexander Haig in the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee calling for further weapons and financial means for the arms race have clearly shown the intentions of the Pentagon and NATO in future years, the daily RUDE PRAVO writes today.

NATO is oriented on further armament, introduction of new types of weapons and especially on increasing the number of nuclear weapons. It intends to modernize tactical nuclear forces, vehicle system and equipment of military bases, the daily says.

It points out that this modernization of tactical nuclear arms can result in only one thing--intensification of the production of neutron weapons and their deployment in Western Europe, despite protests of the population of these states.

The daily stresses that [former] General Haig called for further weapons, as in all his previous speeches, although there are millions of people in imperialist countries who badly need social aid.

IRANIAN TUDEH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PARTY'S ROLE

LD062030 Prague in English to Africa 1730 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The victory of the people's revolution in Iran has brought about a turn in the balance of power in favor of the Middle East nations in their struggle against imperialism. This topic has been discussed by (Hoseyn Bahrami), an official of the Iranian People's Party known as Tudeh and that party's representative in the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTISIALISMA], published in Prague. Here now is his voice followed by a summary in English: The Iranian People's Party, Tudeh, has for years been attempting, along with the other progressive forces in Iran, to remove the regime of Shah Reza Pahlavi. It waged a hard struggle to achieve this aim. As it is known the Iranian people's struggle reached its climax in 1978 when the working people, following the appeal of progressive political groupings and parties, the National Front and the Iranian clergy were organizing demonstrations and strikes throughout the year thus shattering the foundations of the then existing regime.

Thousands of martyrs from their ranks testified to the world that the working people were ready to sacrifice their lives to remove the shah's regime, to liberate the country from imperialist, mainly American, domination. Since the start of the Ayatollah Khomeyni's setting up of the revolutionary council our party has pledged full support for this action expressed in a declaration of January this year. The Tudeh Party members in Iran, as well as abroad, have supported these initiatives by concrete deeds. We are happy that the Iranian people have worked in the united front called for by our party. They have created a force which succeeded in overthrowing the proimperialist shah's regime and opened the way to a free development of our country. Due to Iran's geographical location the impact of the revolution cannot be restricted to the Middle East area. The disintegration of the imperialist chains in this area, Iran's leaving the aggressive CENTO pact, its severing contacts with Israel and the Republic of South Africa and cutting oil supplies to these countries, all this, continued (Hoseyn Bahrami), have dealt a severe blow to the policy of American imperialism. These developments have turned the scales decisively in favor of peace and socialism. The Iranian people's victory would not have been achieved without the support of all the world's progressive and anti-imperialist forces, in particular the socialist countries. It would not have come about had it not been for the Soviet Union's resolute support of the rights of the Iranian people.

RUDE PRAVO ON LEGACY OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

AU071047 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Michal Stefanak article: "Traditions of the Communist International and the Development of the World Communist Movement"]

[Excerpt] In the Spirit of International Unity

The Comintern's great historic merit consists in its extensive activity in educating the communist and revolutionary workers movement in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of international unity and solidarity of action. [paragraph continues]

The resolutions of the first Comintern congresses already mention the obligation of communist parties to proceed from the common interests of the international workers movement, to link national and international responsibility, to coordinate their actions on an international scale, to assist each other as effectively as possible and, above all, to support the proletariat that had already won the battle against counterrevolutionary forces and imperialism's intrigues.

Anticommunists claim that the Comintern's proletarian internationalism allegedly was only a veil designed to conceal the foreign policy plans of the Soviet state. In order to obtain a correct picture, let us pose this question in a different way: Did the solidarity actions organized by the Comintern correspond to the interests of the workers class and the working people of this or that country? Did the campaign "Hands Off Soviet Russia" of the years 1919-20 correspond just to the interests of the Soviet country, or was it also in harmony with the interests of the working people of Britain, France, the Czechoslovak Republic, Germany and other countries? There is no doubt that it was in harmony with the aspirations of all working people. All the great campaigns in defense of the USSR, the campaigns to assist the Chinese revolution and the Spanish people's front republic contributed to a great extent to solving the tasks of class struggle within each country.

The foreign policy interests of the Soviet Union and the CPSU lie, above all, in insuring the most favorable conditions for the development of progressive forces and for the struggle for peace,democracy and socialism. These goals are objectively identical with the goals of the revolutionary workers movement in the individual countries. This identity ensues from the class essence of the socialist state and the international workers movement. The Comintern understood this profoundly and tried to develop the movement of revolutionary solidarity in an all-round manner. The combat unity with existing socialsim is one of the Comintern's internationalist legacies which enriched--through its practice--proletarian internationalism.

Interests of the World Proletariat

When assessing the historical path of the Comintern it must be seen that the forms of organizational contacts among communist parties, characteristic of the Comintern, corresponded to the conditions of that time. Gradually the communist countries have grown out of these forms and become capable of more initiative, flexibility and independence. What mattered was not the organization and the structure of the communist international, but the readiness and determination of each party to take international interests into account in its work. Communists have never concealed that they possess international discipline, that they are solving the issues of class struggle in the interest of the world revolutionary proletariat.

In certain periods the Comintern's activity did not avoid mistakes such as leftwing sectarianism and schematism. It must be stated for the sake of justice that these phenomena occured most frequently when the Comintern deviated from Leninist assessments as was the case when determining the role of the national bourgeoisie in colonial and dependent countries or when evaluating social democracy. The analysis of concrete conflicts in individual situations was not always sufficiently profound and the differences in national conditions were not always taken into account in a correct manner which also led to incorrect recommendations to individual communist parties. The complicated and new nature of the path which the movement was taking also played a role here.

The profoundly attentive relation to the political and ideological legacy of the Comintern is typical of Marxism-Leninism. When studying its activity they do not forget that it constituted the foundation of the contemporary communist movement founded and consolidated by V.I. Lenin and which had given birth to forces that led the working masses to the historic victories of socialism, to the great successes of the revolutionary transformation of the world.

The disbandment of the Comintern did not mean at all that the communist parties began to act separately and that they broke ties and contacts among themselves. Under new historical conditions the communist parties worked out new forms of ties and contacts and new forms of the exchange of experience and information: Bilateral meetings, regional conferences and international consultations. The international communist movement is thus guided by the Leninist instruction to seek new forms of international contacts among communist parties that are in keeping with the concrete historical conditions and with the needs of the world revolutionary movement.

SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF COMINTERN ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

AU071519 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 79 p 1 AU

["(LV)"-signed report: "The Vanguard of Our Days; Symposium on the 60th Anniversary of the Communist International"]

[Text] Prague--The CPCZ Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPCZ Central Committee organized on Monday (5 March) in Prague a scientific meeting on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the communist international. The symposium was attended by Comrade Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, by representatives of the individual departments and lecturers of the CPCZ Central Committee, by scientific workers, representatives of party and theoretical institutions, prewar CPCZ members and others.

In opening the symposium Zdenek Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, stressed, among other things, that the founding of the Communist International 60 years ago was of an extraordinary significance for the forming of the international communist movement, for the emergence and development of many communist parties.

The influence of the Communist International on the birth and development of the CPCZ and its transformation into a Marxist-Leninist party was dealt with by Ivan Krempa, deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--these were and are the inviolable principles on which the communist international reared the communists of all countries. Thanks to the enormous theoretical, political and organizational activity of the Comintern, these principles entered the bloodstream of the contemporary communist movement and became the ideopolitical foundation of communist parties. Herein we see the main substance of the legacy left by this phase of the development of both the international and the Czechoslovak communist movement for our present day.

ENERGY CONSERVATION, ENERGY-EFFICIENT MACHINERY STRESSED

AU061522 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Report signed (SY): "Every Month to Exceed the Plan by at Least One Percent; to Cover the Needs of Fuels and Power Engineering in the First Place"]

[Text] An economic-political aktiv of workers of the metallurgy and heavy engineering sector was held in Prague on Friday [2 March]. At the aktiv Minister Zdenek Pucek assessed the results of last year's work, but--above all--devoted his attention to this year's task.

In view of the fact that as a consequence of the difficulties in the area of energy certain production shortfalls occurred in the sector's enterprises, it is necessary in all enterprises to rework the political-organizational aspects of this year's plans so that the plan can be fulfilled. For the sector as a whole this means every month to exceed the plan by at least 1 percent. At the same time the chances to eliminate deficiencies are to a certain extent limited, for example, by imports, energy and metal consumption, complementary [kompletacni] products in short supply and so forth. In this connection the minister noted that last year the sector closed with Kcs54.5 billion worth of material stockpile, unfinished production, products and subdeliveries. Compared with the annual consumption of material, the stocks and unfinished products--although they are not of ideal structure--represent an almost 5-month consumption. Thus we have material reserves to catch up with the plan and, moreover, to utilize the reserves to best utilize the work and resources invested in them.

The aggravation of the fuel-energy problem at the beginning of this year should convince everyone about the gravity of the situation. In the middle of 1978, the department responsible for the plan's structure determined that the plan's structure begins with covering fuel and energy needs and, in this connection, transportation as well. The aforementioned directive was not fully implemented and some economic workers displayed inadequate initiative in implementing it. The attitude of a number of workers [pracovniku] toward the plan changed gradually only in the critical times of January. However, the new initiative must not remain temporary but has to be lasting and comprehensive.

First of all, we must fulfill ahead of schedule the deliveries of spare parts for the fuel-energy base; second, we must fulfill in time and in good quality the deliveries for the fuel sector; third, we must insure the rapid reconstruction of those machinery parts that break down quickly; fourth, we must start producing new machinery and installations for surface extraction; fifth, we must create the prerequisites for such development of fuel engineering that will make it possible in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to fully cover the coal industry's needs; and finally to intensify the development of nuclear engineering.

On the other hand, a no less grave problem is to insure in the sector's consumption the maximum conservation of energy and to contribute to its solution throughout the national economy by constructing and producing energy-efficient, high-performance machinery.

JANUARY PRODUCTION SHORTFALL AMOUNTS TO HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS

AU070822 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Things to Concentrate On"]

[Excerpt] The first weeks of the year have become an extraordinarily tough test for our entire national economy, for our collectives as well as individuals. Despite the unprecedented working efforts in mines and transportation, despite the resolution dealing with the complexities connected with insuring energy resources, the deficit in the January plan's fulfillment amounts to 5-15 percent, a figure--when one considers our economy's productivity--that represents lost production amounting to hundreds of millions [of korunas]. It is obvious to all of us that the preservation of and further rise in our standard of living depends directly on how quickly and consistently we are able to cope with the growing demands for quality, how quickly we are able to cope with production deficiencies of the first weeks, toward what objectives we will orient the working people's initiative, on conditions we are able to create daily in production and services as well as in other spheres in order to attain the fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan's penultimate year up to date as quickly as possible.

EHRENBERGER ADDRESSES ENERGY MEETING IN SOKOLOV

LD070040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] A working meeting took place at the Miners Palace of Culture and Technology in Sokolov today attended by leading officials in the fuel and energy industry. The participants reviewed the current fuel and energy situation and discussed ways and means of tackling this year's tasks. The meeting was attended by the head of the fuel and energy sector at the party's Central Committee, Milan Povolny and by the minister of fuel and power, Vlastimil Ehrenberger who addressed the meeting.

"He said that despite tremendous efforts, certain problems and difficulties persist especially at open-cast mines where the necessary coal supplies are not being extracted. In the two major basins, the North Bohemian and the Sokolov, there is a deficit of almost 2.5 million cubic meters of overburden to be removed as against the planned target. This, in turn, endangers the smooth and steady extraction of coal throughout the year. Complex technological difficulties remain especially at the Maxim Gorky large-scale mine in Bilina."

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE SENDS RELIEF SUPPLIES TO VIETNAM

LD072146 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A special Interflug aircraft with relief supplies for Vietnam left for Hanoi this evening. According to an announcement by the solidarity committee the aircraft is carrying medical supplies, bandages and high calorie foodstuffs. This latest consignment is part of the additional consignments for Socialist Vietnam worth M172 million, made available by the solidarity committee and the Council of Ministers as a result of the assistance given by the citizens. The first consignments have already arrived in Vietnam.

Additional solidarity consignments for the fraternal people are being loaded. Besides medical supplies, bandages and foodstuffs, Vietnam will receive textiles, building materials, ambulances and communication equipment.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM

LD021440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0531 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The powerful solidarity movement constitutes a serious warning to the Chinese aggressor." This is noted by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in a commentary in its Friday edition. "The procession of cynical lies with which Beijing tries on the one hand to belittle the war for which it long prepared, and on the other to justify it reveals the desperate efforts of the Beijing leaders to escape the condemnation of the world public. The hopelessness of this exercise, however, is clear already."

"The peoples' avowal of solidarity with Vietnam represents a serious warning to all imperialist circles who encourage and support the aggressor by one means or another," continues NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. "Solidarity with Vietnam--this is the defense of this threatened people. It is rooted in the painful experiences of this people. Beijing is carrying out its aggression along the lines of some notorious examples."

"The peoples have learned from history," continues NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. "It was following similar prescriptions that Hitler staged World War II, that Israel now carries out its aggressions, that the U.S. waged its war in Vietnam, that the racists in southern Africa attack the independent states of the African Continent.... The peoples think of world peace and of the dangers arising from China's decision to play with fire. Thus for this reason, too, the powerful call is heard: Hands off Vietnam! The fraternal socialist countries emphatically demand the immediate and unconditional cessation of the aggression against Vietnam. Our party, our socialist state and the entire GDR people stand in the world-encompassing front of solidarity. In the interests of world peace, and thus in the interest of every single person, it is necessary to isolate the Chinese aggressors throughout the world and force them to halt their crimes and withdraw from Vietnam. Erich Honecker spoke on behalf of all of us when he assured the ambassador of Vietnam that: 'In accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation, the GDR will continue to do everything in its power to support the just struggle waged by the fraternal Vietnamese people.'"

BERLINER ZEITUNG notes that "the Beijing rulers want--after all the other means from the arsenal of imperialist great power politics have not brought any results--to teach the Vietnamese the lesson that one cannot oppose the will of the new mandarins with impunity. At the same time the military operation cynically described as a 'punitive action' has the purpose of making it clear to the other peoples in Southeast Asia what awaits them if they consider opposing Beijing's expansionist urge and hegemonistic striving."

However, the people of Vietnam the paper adds, are opposing the Chinese invaders courageously. "Steeled in 3 decades of struggle against opponents of overpowering strength, the people of Vietnam are remaining calm and are convinced that in the end they will drive also this aggressor out." And Vietnam knows that it has good friends on its side, among whom is the GDR.

ADN REPORTS NATO HEADQUARTERS EMPLOYEE'S DEFECTION

ID061842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[From NATO Headquarters to the GDR--Personal Aide of the Executive of the NATO General Secretariat in Brussels Defected to the GDR--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--Frau Ursel Lorenzen, personal assistant in the executive of NATO's general secretariat in Brussels, defected to the GDR on 5 March, 1979.

She was prompted to take this step by her realization that NATO is stepping up war preparations from year to year and is, among other things, practicing a nuclear strike against the socialist camp in the Wintex-Cimex 1979 NATO exercise, which begins today. The last thing that prompted her decision to enter the GDR were publications that NATO Secretary General Luns was a fascist. Moreover she recently gained knowledge of cynical observations of China's aggressive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. NATO's war plans and the attitudes and views of NATO officials will be made public in due course.

FDJ-FRG YOUTH DELEGATION MEETING REPORTED

AU081500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Exchange of Views on Problems of the Young Generation: Friendly Meeting Between Representatives of the FRG Marxist Students Association and the FDJ Central Council"]

[Text] The secretariats of the FDJ Central Council and the Federal Executive Committee of the Spartakus Marxist Students Association (MSB Spartakus) in the FRG met for a friendly exchange of views on Sunday [4 March]. The FRG students' representatives are participating in an international FDJ friendship camp. Egon Krenz, FDJ Central Council first secretary, gave an account of topical tasks of the GDR's Socialist Youth Union in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the republic. He reported on the powerful solidarity movement of GDR youth with the Vietnamese people. "In the spirit of proletarian internationalism," he underscored, "GDR youth will enhance their efforts to further strengthen and protect their socialist fatherland. By strengthening socialism on German soil with its achievements, the youth impart a particular emphasis to their solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people."

Beate Landsfeld, federal chairwoman of the MSB Spartakus, described the efforts that young communists and other progressive FRG forces are undertaking in the struggle for peace and disarmament as well as in the anti-imperialist solidarity movement. "Solidarity with Vietnam is and remains a cause close to our hearts," she stressed.

During their visit to the GDR, the representatives of the MSB Spartakus acquainted themselves with the life, work and the leisure time activities of youth and students in the republic. These experiences and information, the members of the Marxist student organization emphasized, are of a particular interest for students from a capitalist country in view of the anticommunist baiting of the bourgeois mass media.

STOPH PRAISES EINSTEIN AT 28 FEB BERLIN CEREMONY

LD021130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1042 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In Albert Einstein we are honoring not only the pioneer of physics research but also the great humanist and militant democrat whose social and political activities were also based on his outstanding scientific authority," said Willi Stoph, member of the SED Politburo and GDR premier, at a ceremony in Berlin today to mark the centenary of Einstein's birth.

Stoph stressed that his stand "was determined by the principle that there can be no political neutrality for the natural sciences." Touching on Einstein's position regarding the policy of aggression by imperialist regimes, he said: "He always stood among the ranks of those fighters--whether they were from the working class or the progressive bourgeoisie--who courageously opposed the warmongers, arms profiteers and reaction, and who placed the true interests of the peoples and the preservation of peace and social progress above everything else."

In his speech Stoph stressed that for the GDR "honoring Einstein also means making his scientific heritage, together with the latest findings of progressive science, accessible to the broadest circles of the working people. This will make it more possible to place science and technology increasingly profitably at the service of the socialist society."

The name of Einstein, Stoph said, "is closely linked with the theory of relativity, quantum theory and gravity and field theories, but also with atomic and nuclear physics and their technical application." He rightly stood alongside Copernicus and Galileo, Newton, Keppler and Darwin. "Einstein's genius to a large extent consists in the fact that he always placed the great problems of scientific development and fundamental questions of physics and chemistry in the whole framework of natural science and derived far-reaching conclusions for physics, for the natural sciences in general and for the theory of knowledge." Einstein's lifework was crowned by his theory of relativity. "It is the magnum opus for which Einstein became known early worldwide and with which he is still today most closely associated."

Pointing to the results of the development of atomic and nuclear physics and the productive forces of our age that are based on it, Stoph stated: "There is a deep tragedy in the fact that the greatest achievement of the human intellect in our century was used first not for peaceful purposes but was misused for the destruction of people."

From this he concluded: "More necessary than ever in our time is determined opposition to every act of aggression. For this reason, we condemn here the shameful war of aggression by the Beijing leaders against Socialist Vietnam. We demand with all firmness the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam."

In his speech Stoph praised Einstein's commitment with the political left and "in particular, his orientation toward the labor movement and toward friendly relations with Soviet Russia." At the time, this provoked German and international reactionaries to make furious attacks on him. Einstein was not a Marxist, Stoph said, but agreed with the Marxists in rejecting the capitalist economic system with its exploitation of man by man. "In the October Revolution he recongized a 'world historic political event' and in Lenin he saw a 'guardian and renewer of the conscience of mankind. In 1923, Einstein was one of the signatories of the founding appeal of the Society of Friends of the New Russia."

In the last years of his life particularly, Einstein played an outstanding role in activity to ban atomic weapons and in the struggle to achieve relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. "This found its classical expression in the famous Einstein-Russell appeal that started the Pugwash movement in 1955, which flowed into the broad stream of the world peace movement via the Stockholm appeal for banning the atomic weapon and to the present struggle against the production of the neutron bomb." In this connection, Stoph pointed to the Berlin appeal of the WPC against the arms race, whose ideas are a firm component of GDR foreign policy.

GDR PROVIDES EVIDENCE AGAINST ART THIEVES

AU031605 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 79 p 8 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "GDR Hands Over Evidence Against West Berlin Art Thieves: Measures Against the Gang and Return of Cultural Assets Requested"]

[Text] On 28 February 1979, representatives of the GDR prosecutor general handed over to the State Prosecutor's Office of (West) Berlin, extensive evidence against the ringleaders of a gang of West Berlin art thieves who operated on an international scale.

As ADN had reported as early as 6 February 1979, the gang, which was led by West Berlin criminal Werner Hildebrandt, who has several previous court convictions, had stolen valuable art objects from the Luebbenau Sprewald Museum on 29 April 1977 and had hauled the stolen objects to the FRG, abusing the transit routes, and also had committed other crimes. The evidence handed over comprises reports on examinations of sites and on the evaluation of leads, minutes on the interrogation of the gang members arrested on GDR territory, as well as opinions of experts from the Dresden State Art Collection and the Criminology Institute of the German People's Police.

These documents prove that the West Berlin gang pursued the objective, using firearms, narcotics, walkie-talkies and professional burglary tools, of also pilfering other museums and churches in the GDR and of channeling the stolen art objects out of the GDR, thus abusing the transit routes.

The GDR prosecutor general requested the criminal prosecution organs in (West) Berlin to take the necessary measures against the ringleaders and gang members still at large there and to initiate the return of the valuable art objects stolen from the GDR by the gang.

NEMETH RECEIVES ANGOLAN MPLA'S LUCIO LARA

LD071934 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI)--Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received in Budapest on Wednesday Lucio Lara, member of the Angolan MPLA-Labour Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, who is staying in Hungary at the HSWP CC's invitation.

At the meeting, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, information was given about the two countries' situation and the two parties' activities and views were exchanged, in the spirit of full understanding, on current international issues as well as on the cooperation between the two parties. Readiness was voiced to develop extensively the Hungarian-Angolan relations.

GDR's HERMANN AXEN ARRIVES, TALKS BEGIN

LD071922 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI)--As already reported, Hermann Axen, member of the German Socialist Unity Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived Wednesday in Budapest at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. After his arrival here, inter-party talks began under the leadership of Andras Gyenes, HSWP CC secretary, and Hermann Axen at the Hungarian party CC headquarters.

During the day Hermann Axen was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC. The meeting, which was marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended also by Andras Gyenes and Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador to Hungary.

DEPUTY MINISTER WELCOMES U.S. ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD072347 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] U.S. economic delegation has arrived in Budapest to attend the first session of the inter-governmental mixed commission. The delegation is headed by Frank Weil, assistant secretary for industry and trade, and its members are representatives of the Departments of State, Agriculture and Treasury. The visitors were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Torok, deputy minister of foreign trade.

MTI REPORTS CHINESE WITHDRAWAL FROM VIETNAM

LD071920 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI)--MTI correspondents Sandor Gyori and Istvan Zalai report from Hanoi:

The withdrawal of the invading Chinese troops has begun from Vietnam, it was reported Wednesday morning by Vietnamese mass media organs. They added: As a sign of its desire for peace, Vietnam is allowing free path to the withdrawing troops, but if in course of the pull-out they indulge in belligerent acts, the Vietnamese Army will punish them.

According to Vietnamese summary reports, between February 17 when the aggression was launched, and March 5, 45,000 invading soldiers were killed or injured. The Vietnamese defence forces destroyed 400 Chinese military vehicles including 273 tanks.

"The aggressive and adventurist policy of the reactionary Chinese leaders has suffered a serious defeat. They sought to give the Vietnamese a lesson, but they had it themselves. They paid highly for launching the aggression," says the Wednesday editorial of NHAN DAN.

The Vietnamese daily, however, warns: "It is not sure at all that the Chinese leaders will draw the appropriate lesson from their defeat." It goes on to add: "The Vietnamese people desire peace and will do everything possible to restore friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Despite the victory, we should step up our vigilance. The Vietnamese Communist Party's appeal to the Vietnamese people and army for general mobilization continues to be valid. We should be prepared to continue our just fight if required."

The editorial of NHAN DAN calling for alertness coincides with some Western reports that the aggression can yet not be considered as over. As a matter of fact, despite its promise of pull-out, China is concentrating fresh forces in the border region.

PRC TRYING TO SHOW IT HAS 'PENALIZED' VIETNAM, USSR

LD051320 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 5 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Bela Elias reports from Beijing:

This weekend again the Chinese authorities caught the attention of the Western press presumably through a planned news leakage. Through the Japanese KYODO news agency they spread the news that the military committee of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee had resolved to withdraw the Chinese divisions fighting in Vietnam and to declare ceasefire. The Chinese Government did not confirm the news, nor did it refute it. Whenever asked about the pull-out, Chinese leaders gave pointless or evasive answers. All that party chairman and prime minister Hua Guofeng, who is also the chief of the CCP CC Military Committee, would say is that the alleged pull-out was to take place "shortly".

The Chinese Foreign Ministry has sent background material about the war to foreign diplomatic missions and journalists. The release contains virtually nothing new from the contents of the official Chinese notes and statements issued so far. Observers, however, have noted that the Chinese Foreign Ministry's background material contains indirect references to that as a result of the attack against Vietnam, Beijing is striving for border and territorial settlement.

Though the Chinese power game around Vietnam is continuing, it is sufficiently general view among foreign observers that Beijing has entered the path of "flexible drift away", a strategy known well from the closing period of World War Two. Many have pointed out that through Western diplomats, politicians and journalists, China is trying to make the world believe that Beijing "has shown to Asia and no less importantly to the Western powers that it is possible without getting any punishment to penalize not only Vietnam but also its supporter and ally, the Soviet Union".

NEPSZABADSAG REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF ALBANIAN FOREIGN TRADE

AU071452 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Zoltan Laczik article: "The Foreign Trade of Albania"]

[Text] As a result of its break with China last year, Albania is obliged to reassess its entire foreign economic strategy. The main lines of this are just beginning to emerge. Chinese-Albanian barter trade, which used to amount to almost two-thirds of Albania's foreign trade turnover--estimated at $300 million--has dropped to practically nothing, and Beijing has ceased all credits and aid. Thus, significant investments have remained uncompleted.

Nevertheless, the Albanian People's Republic intends to attain the 41-44 percent industrial growth envisaged under the 1976-80 5-year plan. It wants to fill the gap that has arisen in its economic relations by intensifying its barter trade with neighboring countries--Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia. It perceives a possibility for expanding relations with Western countries, for example, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, France, the Benelux countries and the Scandinavian countries. However, it remains averse to trading with the United States and Great Britain. (The return of the gold frozen in Great Britain, valued at approximately $130 million, is being cited as the prerequisite for trading with that country.)

Following termination of relations with China, Tirana proclaimed the economic policy of "self-relaiance," which means, with respect to foreign trade, that it does not accept either goods on credit or bank credits. In other words, it intends to offset the entire purchase price of imported goods through its own exports of goods, and do so, at that, by first selling its goods and buying only aferwards. This applies to both comprehensive accounts and bilateral agreements. That is, it intends to effect commercial transactions strictly on a balanced basis.

Albania applies the principle of balanced accounts in trade transacted with the CEMA countries as well, which still lags behind the possibilities today. However, the barter trade agreements concluded for 1979, in their entirety, presage an increase of traffic. On the basis of mutually beneficial relations, the socialist countries deliver primarily machinery, equipment, electronic products and chemical products to Albania and buy from it mainly chromium ore, copper wire, textiles, canned goods and tobacco.

BRIEFS

MSZMP DELEGATION FROM MOROCCO--The MSZMP delegation led by Jozsef Veres, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, that has attended the second congress of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism returned home from Morocco on Thursday [1 March]. The delegation had a discussion with 'Ali Yata. At the meeting, which took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere, they briefed each other and reviewed possibilities for developing interparty relations. The party delegation also met with Abderrahim Bouabid, first secretary of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Mar 79 p 5 AU]

JABLONSKI, JAROSZEWICZ, BABIUCH ATTEND WOMAN'S DAY MEETING

LD072310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In keeping with tradition, women representing various social and professional groups in Poland met at the offices of the party Central Committee in Warsaw today for a meeting to mark International Woman's Day which will be celebrated tomorrow. It was attended by Henryk Jablonski, Piotr Jaroszewicz and Edward Babiuch. Polish women were represented by a group of several score of representatives of various social and professional strata from all over the country. During the meeting, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz took the floor. On his own behalf, on behalf of the Politburo and the Central Committee of the party and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, he thanked Polish women for the fact that through their work, concern for family life and active social attitudes they are making a significant contribution to the increase of our nation's material and spiritual values.

Referring to the 35th anniversary of People's Poland which will be celebrated this year, Piotr Jaroszewicz recalled the great contribution of women in the struggle for national and social liberation and to the reconstruction of Poland. Speaking about the most important current socioeconomic problems facing the country, the chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that the party and state attaches enormous importance to the constant improvement in living conditions for all women and every Polish family.

The meeting provided an opportunity for a direct and warm conversation about the significant role and participation of women in the life of the country, which is shaped to a great extent by their work and their social and professional activity.

Jaroszewicz Address to Women

LD080826 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1840 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] A meeting was held at the Central Committee offices in Warsaw on the occasion of Women's Day. Speaking on behalf of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, of Comrade Edward Gierek, and personally, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz conveyed to the participants in the meetings and through them to all Polish women sincere gratitude that they with their work, concern for the affairs of the family and social attitude make a great contribution to the multiplication of the people's material and spiritual values. Referring to the 35th anniversary of People's Poland which takes place this year, Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz recalled the great contribution by women to national and social liberation and then to the rebuilding of the country. Socialist Poland is much obliged to women. Together with men they often fought against the invader, educated young people in the spirit of patriotism and built the native home. Therefore, Polish women understand so well the tragedy of the Vietnamese women. Our people are in complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against Chinese aggression, in defense of independence gained with such great sacrifices.

Speaking later of the most important socioeconomic problems of the country, the chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that the party and the state attach great importance to the constant improvement of the living conditions of all women and of each family. In our country, stated Piotr Jaroszewicz, women have all the opportunities for social and professional advance. In the last 20 years alone the number of women with higher education employed in the national economy has increased fivefold. On the average each third worker in a leading post is a woman.

The whole concern for the affairs of the family in our system, stressed the premier, ensues from its very nature and the part of the family played in social life. It is in education in the family, in life with those close to each other that the attitude to life and to the world is formed, the feeling of social ties is cultivated and patriotic and civic attitude is established. We know very well, said the premier, that there are many problems to be solved. Women work in two places and therefore it is essential to do everything to make it easier for them to discharge their increased duties. The existing shortcomings and anxieties, said the premier, will be solved by us as soon as possible counting on great aid by women.

JAROSZEWICZ ATTENDS COUNCIL FOR FAMILY AFFAIRS SESSION

LD072312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Council for Family Affairs was held in Warsaw today under the chairmanship of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. The session considered improvements in the child-care system and in particular its legal and health aspects. It also considered social benefits for younger people. The council appreciated Edward Gierek's proposal to introduce benefits for women looking after small children while on unpaid leave.

WARSAW CONFERENCES DISCUSS MARKET, SERVICES SITUATION

AU062005 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Priority for Transportation of Market Supplies--Development of the Network of Agency Outlets and Specialists Outlets--Increased Production of Sought-After Goods--Current Problems of Market Supplies"]

[Text] A SERIES OF CONFERENCES DEVOTED TO THE CURRENT PROBLEMS OF MARKET SUPPLIES AND TO IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FUNCTIONING OF DOMESTIC TRADE, SERVICES AND HANDICRAFTS ENDED ON 1 MARCH. THE CONFERENCES WERE ATTENDED BY VICE VOIVODES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROBLEMS OF THE MARKET, BY HEADS OF TRADE AND SERVICES DEPARTMENTS AND BY HEADS OF VOIVODSHIP TRADING AND COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

The conferences pointed out that, thanks to the government decisions to give priority to transportation of market goods, the population had not been deprived of basic food and industrial articles, despite the severe weather conditions during January and February. However, the plans for market supplies were not fully implemented. This backlog will be eliminated in the next few months. The expected increased supplies of goods to shops will require the complete mobilization of the personnel in shops and stores, the conferences stressed.

PROBLEMS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE TRADE NETWORK WERE ANOTHER SUBJECT OF THE DISCUSSION AT THE CONFERENCES. The questions of the development of the network of agency outlets and specialist outlets were reviewed against the background of this. The idea of transferring smaller shops to agents has met with a positive response of the community, the conferences noted. These agency outlets are generally effective in using their rights as tradesmen and are being increasingly better supplied with goods. At present over 8,000 retail outlets are run by agents and it is expected that the number of agency outlets will be doubled this year.

It is also expected that specialized sales of jewelry and food articles of the highest quality--both domestic and imported--will be given special status in the existing trade organization. The network of the Moda Polska enterprise will be greatly expanded: At least one branch of this enterprise will be established in each voivodship city.

REVIEWING THE PROBLEMS OF SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION, THE PARTICIPANTS AT THE CONFERENCES STRESSED AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT THE PLANTS RUN BY THE REGIONAL STATE INDUSTRY, LABOR COOPERATIVES AND HANDICRAFTS SHOULD USE LOCAL RAW MATERIALS IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE PRODUCTION OF THE SOUGHT-AFTER GOODS. Scrap and materials that can be recycled also constitute a large reserve potential, the use of which should help increase the production of the goods in demand, especially those included in the group of "1,001 knick-knacks."

For the third year running, the conferences noted, the plan for constructing a trade-service network in new housing settlements has not been implemented. The backlog of this construction has exceeded 300,000 squaremeters of the usable floor of trading and service facilities. To counter this state of affairs, this year the Committee for the Domestic Market of the Council of Ministers has assigned a large part of its investment resources to the construction of trade and service facilities. This should bring about tangible improvements as early as 1980. Decisions are also under consideration to expedite the commissioning of housing settlements possessing the necessary trade and service infrastructure.

Tadeusz Pyka, vice premier and chairman of the Committee for the Domestic Market of the Council of Ministers, chaired the conferences.

RALLIES, MEETINGS CONDEMN CHINESE 'AGGRESSION'

ID041448 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar, PAP--Rallies and meetings have been recently held all over Poland to express our society's protest against the Chinese aggression on Vietnam and the crimes perpetrated on the heroic Vietnamese nation. The Polish society condemned the adventurist and hegemonistic policy of the Chinese leadership which provides a threat for the world peace. Poland's population has manifested its solidarity with the Vietnamese nation fighting against the Chinese invader. The protests demand the armed operations be stopped and the Chinese army withdraw from Vietnam. Rallies demanding the withdrawal of the Chinese invader from Vietnam are held in various work establishments and schools in Kolbrezeg, Czestochowa, Lodz and Piotrkow. The resolutions emphasized that Beijing's great-power and chauvinist policy is likely to produce unpredictable effects for worldwide peace.

BRIEFS

COAL EXTRACTION GOAL--Polish miners plan to extract this year 200 million tons of coal. In the mideighties we will extract a quarter of a billion tons of coal every year. New mines are being constructed to cope with this task. In the village of Kaczyce, Rybnik coal region, one of five new mines of hard coal is under construction. The work began a year ago and today the miners are at the depth of 350 meters, but this is only one-third at the Kaczyce colliery will be one of the deepest in the country. Conditions are very difficult as the mines is built in the old river bed of (Olza). The first coal of very good quality will be obtained in 1983. The target extraction figure will be 12,000 tons of coal per 24 hours. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD]

FISH TRANSPORT STREAMLINING--The refrigerated cargo carrier Kosynier, one of the newest ships of the Polish Ocean Lines, arrived in Swinoujscie Port today with a load of nearly 4,000 tons of fish caught by Polish fishermen in African waters. This is one of the first cases of the chartering of a merchant navy ship for the transport of fish. In this way the Szczecin fish-transport enterprise Transocean is trying to streamline the transport of fish to Poland. The cooperation with the Soviet and the GDR transport fleets is also developing. Similar cargoes were brought recently by Soviet ships and a GDR ship, the (Lichtenhalle), is currently on its way with fish from the Atlantic fishing grounds. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD]

AGERPRES PRAISES PRC DECISION TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM SRV

AU080857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0817 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

["On the Conflict on the Sino-Vietnamese Border"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/3/1979--Romanian public opinion has been deeply concerned with the conflict on the border between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with the armed confrontations that caused great damage and suffering to the two peoples and to the general cause of detente and peace. Romanians have learned with particular satisfaction the news that the People's Republic of China withdraws troops to within territorial borders, and the reply of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that declares in favour of beginning talks aimed at reestablishing normal relations between the two countries provided that all Chinese troops are withdrawn from its territory.

Romanian public opinion is waiting with vivid interest that the decision of the People's Republic of China is fulfilled as soon as possible, in order that a new stage, of direct negotiations may be attained, so that between the two socialist countries peace and calm may be restored, and on this ground the differences between them may be solved, to the interest of both peoples, setting out from the principle of equality, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, securing a strengthened friendship and collaboration between the two countries that build the new system.

This will contribute to enhanced prestige, authority and influence of socialism in the world and at the same time it will greatly influence international life, will contribute to consolidating peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world over, to strengthening the course towards detente, collaboration and understanding among all the nations of the world.

BUCHAREST REPORTS ARRIVAL OF FRENCH PRESIDENT 8 MARCH

AU081100 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1040 GMT on 8 March 1979 begins a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the arrival of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Mrs Anne Aymone Giscard d'Estaing on an official visit at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. According to the announcer, the high-ranking French guests are welcomed by "President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, and Manea Manescu, Stefan Voitec, Emil Bobu and Stefan Andrei."

The announcer states that hundreds of Bucharest residents have also gathered at the airport to greet the French president and his wife. According to the announcer, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu greet the high-ranking French guests. "The French president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet; Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau; Jacques Legendre, secretary of state at the Ministry of Labor and Participation; Jean-Pierre Prouteau, secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry; Jacques (Valle), secretary general at the Presidency. Also present is French Ambassador to Bucharest Pierre Cerle."

The national anthems of the two countries are played. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing are reported to review the honor guard. According to the announcer, the Romanian officials at the airport are then introduced to the high-ranking French guests. The announcer states that there is sharp interest in Romania and abroad in this political event and the talks that will take place during the 3-day visit.

While the ceremony continues, the announcer expresses the hope that this visit and the talks will give an impetus to Romanian-French relations. The two presidents are reported to leave the airport amidst the cheers of the Bucharest residents present. The live relay ends at 1055 GMT without an exchange of speeches.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Ceausescu Reception

ID072110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 7 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/3/1979--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on March 7 Knut Frydenlund, minister of foreign affairs of Norway, now on an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. Per Borgen, Norway's ambassador in Bucharest, was also present. The Norwegian minister conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings of friendship and best wishes from King Olav 5 of Norway, the esteem and valuation of the Norwegian Government for the Romanian foreign policy of international peace and collaboration promoted by her president. Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that King Olav 5 and the Norwegian Government be conveyed a warm salute and a message of friendship.

During the interview, they assessed highly the Romanian-Norwegian relations that in recent years have continually developed. At the same time, mutual wish was expressed to fructify fresh opportunities in view of intensifying the bilateral relations on various planes, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and the world over. It was appreciated that Romania and Norway may successfully collaborate in the international arena as well, with a view to building a better and more just world on our planet.

Approach were also questions of international life, with special emphasis on the need for intensifying the efforts toward the complete fulfilment of the Helsinki conference Final Act, for the thorough preparation of the 1980 Madrid conference. It was appreciated that the dynamization is needed of the process of detente and building real security in Europe, for peaceful, unhampered collaboration among the European states, for securing lasting peace both in Europe and the world over, which calls for undelayed undertaking of efficient measures on military disengagement.

Likewise, they stressed that the tension and conflicts still obtaining in various zones of the world should be solved by peaceful means exclusively, by negotiations among the sides directly concerned, with banning force and threat with force in inter-state relations. The exchange of views emphasized the two countries' wish to further make their active contribution to building an international economic order, to the establishment of a climate of peace, confidence among peoples, which demands the implementation in inter-state relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

End of Talks

LD072152 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/3/1979--Official talks concluded on March 7 in Bucharest between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. Devoted to the bilateral relations and to some international questions of joint interest, the dialogue between the two foreign ministers emphasized the wish to further the efforts for enlarging and intensifying the Romanian-Norwegian collaboration to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and detente in Europe and the world over.

Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials, participated in the talks that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding. Ion Neamtu, charge d'affaires ad interim of Romania in Oslo, and Per Borgen, Norway's ambassador in Bucharest, also took part.

The same day, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund of Norway gave a dinner for Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The Norwegian minister called at the Museum of History of the Socialist Republic of Romania and toured new residential districts in Bucharest, the same day.

DRAGANESCU, ANDREI RECEIVE U.S. FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD062238 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/3/1979--Emil Draganescu, minister of sports and tourism, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received on March 6 the delegation of group leaders of the "Ambassadors of Friendship" Foundation of the U.S., headed by Mr. Harry W. Morgan, president of the foundation, and Mrs Catherine Flynn Devlin Morgan, vice-president of the foundation, now visiting Romania.

Stress was laid with satisfaction during the interview on the importance of organizing mutual visits by tourists in Romania and the U.S., as these contacts contribute to better mutual acquaintance between the Romanian and American peoples, expanding and consolidating the relations between the two countries. The guests expressed gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the good conditions Romania offers to American guests enabling them to see and know more of Romania's present realities. The common wish was also expressed to develop and amplify in the future, too, the exchanges of visits and the direct contacts and to find the best forms of organization for actions meant to lead to strengthening the friendship and mutual regard between the Romanian and American peoples.

ROMANIAN PROPOSALS AT GENEVA COMMITTEE ON UN CHARTER REPORTED

AU032105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 3 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 3/3/1979--At the first part of the proceedings of the special committee on the U.N. Charter and strengthening the role of the world organization, now being held in Geneva, proposals were examined concerning the peaceful settlement of the differences among states. They also included the proposals tabled by Romania with regard to the preparation and adoption of an international instrument within the U.N., under which all states should commit themselves to solve every kind of disputes by peaceful means exclusively, as well as to the setting-up of a General Assembly commission which should fulfill functions of mediation, good offices and conciliation.

As is known, this body was set up in 1975 upon Romania's initiative backed by other countries as well. It is in charge of examining the proposals formulated by the world states for the improvement of the U.N. activity and for its more active participation in the political solution of international issues.

Referring at length to the content of the proposal Romania's representatives stressed that the peaceful settlement of differences and the prevention of conflicts among states appear as an essential goal of the international community, for the attainment of which the United Nations is called upon to play a primordial role, according to the charter, being supported by all states. The Romanian Government is fully convinced that everything possible must be done now for diminishing international tension and for reaching a negotiated settlement of all disputed issues.

Referring to the tasks of the Standing Commission, the setting-up of which was suggested by Romania, the Romanian representative pointed to their full compatibility with the provisions of the U.N. Charter, specifying that one of the reasons for this commission to exist would be that of preparing a solution to differences, according to the principles of good neighbourliness and peaceful co-existence, of submitting proposals in this respect to the General Assembly or to the Security Council. Such a commission would also play a very useful part in preventing the occurrence of states of tension and in hindering their aggravation and degeneration into armed conflicts. The speaker highlighted with satisfaction that proposals similar to the Romanian ones or rather identical to them were also tabled by other states. He also expressed his hope that they will be considered among the recommendations the special committee has tc submit to the General Assembly.

SCINTEIA STRESSES PEOPLES' RIGHT TO DETERMINE THEIR FATE

LD041952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

["Each People's Right To Decide Its Fate Alone: Primordial Imperative of Safeguarding Peace"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 4 March, AGERPRES--Pointing to the decisive importance of the new principles of inter-state relations for the international life as a whole, SCINTEIA of March 4 brings to the fore the fact that the essence of these principles, their supreme crowning and fundamental resultant [as received] reside in the observance of each and every people's right to be master of its own fate, of its riches, to order its life according to its will and interests, without any outside interference. As a matter of fact, this right includes and synthesizes all (?the) rights of the nations.

The right to decide their own fate, the right to self-determination embodies one of the peoples' fundamental aspirations, a primordial objective of the fight they waged along the entire history of mankind.

Despite the attempt by imperialism to perpetuate the old policy of domination and oppression, to hamper the free development of the nations, to spoliate their resources and prejudice their sovereign attributes, the peoples' will to be masters of their destiny, of their national riches has never asserted itself so strongly as it does now. The right expressing this will is a basic idea which exerts a decisive influence on the whole contemporary development.

The observance of the peoples' right to decide (?their) fate by themselves is an essential demand of the economic and social programme of each people, is the necessary frame for the flourishing of the nation--a category which is today a huge force of progress.

Its translation into life means the recognition of the right of each and every state to establish, in full freedom, its way of organizing society, the ways of political, economic, social and cultural development in harmony with its own interests, with the specific conditions, with the historical traditions and peculiarities of the respective country. The problem of social changes is strictly internal, of each people, of each country, entirely excluding both the export of revolution or counter-revolution and the outside interference, no matter its reasons, aiming at imposing changes of the regime, of the constituted legal bodies, of the existing government's structures and forms, of the general political guidelines in one country or another. Related to this, the R.C.P. starts from the Marxist conception according to which the revolutionary changes are the outcome of objective conditions as well as the fruit of the struggle of the advanced social-political forces in each country, of the higher organization and consciousness level of the people's masses, of their more thorough comprehension of historical laws. The national liberation and social struggle entails the solidarity of the revolutionary, progressive forces, but the options for the development ways are certainly within the strict competence of the internal forces, of the respective people.

The observance of each and every people's right to develop in consonance with its will and fundamental aspirations can be righteously considered as the cornerstone of the new, democratic relations among nations and states--the commentary in SCINTEIA further writes--is the prerequisite of peace, the very basis of the policy of peaceful co-existence. After mentioning that, significantly, the peoples' right of being masters of their destiny acquired worldwide recognition, the Romanian newspaper draws attention that it is not enough for this right to be proclaimed and recognized. Important, essential is that it should be consistently put into practice, scrupulously safeguarded and observed by all countries up to the end and in all domains.

Unfortunately--SCINTEIA writes--the developments show that, in the world arena, this right is not observed or is violated in most varied forms--from immixtures, interferences of different kinds in the internal affairs of other states, political or economic pressure even to military interventions.

The recognition of the right of all peoples to decide their fate alone excludes, of course, any attempt of being compelled from outside how to solve their problems. It is inadmissible, under any form or reason, to dictate, prescribe the peoples what home policy or what international position they should adopt, what line of conduct they should pursue, what evolution they should step in, what kind of civilization they should build--there is nobody from outside but the respective people alone that can establish which are the appropriate or acceptable ways in this regard.

Likewise, the observance of each people's right to be master of its own destiny cannot be conceived as a demand of a circumstantial nature, valid in certain historical conditions and periods, which could be ignored in others. On the contrary, it is an essential demand that this right should fully materialize and be consistently observed, up to the end, in any frame or under any circumstance.

Starting precisely from the fact that any suchlike violation cannot but generate hotbeds of tension and conflicts with unforeseeable consequences--the interests of safeguarding peace, the interests of the whole mankind require imperatively that the peoples' right to decide their fate by themselves should be scrupulously observed, safeguarded against any violation, be consistently translated into life, become a fundamental law of international life.

The right to be master of its own destiny, to independently establish the way of organizing its life cannot be, of course, achieved by itself. It necessarily implies steady, persevering, energetical struggle. This is one of the tasks of honour of the advanced social-political forces, of the communist parties, of the socialist countries.

Declaring most firmly and militating actively for the establishment of new democratic international relations, Romania--SCINTEIA writes in conclusion--attaches greatest importance to the peoples' right to be full masters of their fate, has asserted itself as a vigorous and steadfast militant for the achievement and observance of this right.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR

AU072027 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 Mar 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Zouhir Chelli, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia to our country. Presenting his credentials, Ambassador Zouhir Chelli conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings and warmest wishes for personal happiness, and for prosperity to the friendly Romanian people, on behalf of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

In his speech on the occasion, the Tunisian ambassador reviewed with satisfaction the model relations existing between the two countries, and the fact that they hold identical viewpoints on various matters, especially within the international bodies. Your historic visit, Excellency, to Tunisia, in April 1975, the speaker said, opened up broad prospects for strengthening our cooperation. The guidelines that Your Excellency and President Bourguiba issued along this line constituted a new base for deepening our relations in all the areas.

In conclusion, the speaker emphasized the fruitful activities carried out by Romanian specialists working in Tunisia under bilateral agreements of cooperation and collaboration. The Tunisian ambassador pledged to do his best to diversify the cooperation between Romania and Tunisia.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and in his turn he conveyed to President Habib Bourguiba sincere wishes for personal health and happiness, and for progress and prosperity to the friendly Tunisian people. In his answering speech, the Romanian head of state stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Tunisia developed positively in recent years, both at bilateral level and concerning cooperation within various international bodies.

The speaker then stated: I believe that every necessary condition exists to develop the Romanian-Tunisian relations even more considerably, through efforts by each side, especially in the area of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the Tunisian ambassador success in his mission and assured him of the entire support of the State Council, the government and of his own support.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Zouhir Chelli.

MOROCCAN ENVOY TO BUCHAREST HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD022140 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/3/1979--Marking the national day of Morocco, Boubeker Boumahdi, ambassador of that country in Bucharest, gave a reception at the embassy on March 2.

The guests included Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Emil Draganescu and Suzana Gadea, ministers, as well as other Romanian officials. Participating were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, other members of the diplomatic corps.

GREECE'S KARAMANLIS TO VISIT ROMANIA 18-20 MARCH

AU080855 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Prime Minister Manea Manescu, Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis will pay an official friendship visit to Romania between 18 and 20 March.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON INCREASING CHILD SUPPORT ALLOWANCES

AU061453 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Decree on Increases in State Child Support Allowances

On the basis of the decision of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee on increasing state child support allowances designed to cover price increases for certain children's articles and on securing the necessary funds by reducing military expenditures, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees.

Article 1--As of 1 March 1979 state child support allowances are increased by 10 lei monthly for each child.

The levels of state child support allowances envisaged under Article 2 paragraph 1 of State Council Decree No 212/1977 increased in accordance with paragraph 1, are featured in the annex to the present decree.

Article 2--The funds required to increase the state child support allowances are secured by reducing the funds allocated to military expenditures and by supplementing accordingly the Labor Ministry budget for 1979.

Article 3--The increases in child support allowances envisaged under Article 1, paragraph 1 are also applied by cooperative and mass organizations.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[The annex mentioned in the decree is published on page 5 of the same SCINTEIA issue and consists of a table specifying the amount of the allowance according to number of children and monthly income]

6 MARCH 1945 REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT ANNIVERSARY MARKED

AU061410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/3/1979--The Romanian people is celebrating an important moment of its history, the installation, on March 6, 1945, by the will of the whole people, of the revolutionary-democratic power, meant to ensure the attainment of the fundamental desiderata of the people. After the victory of the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection of August 1944, the exploiting classes, still holding preponderent positions in the first governments, aimed at maintaining and consolidating their domination, at hampering any social renewal.

The democratic forces, the broad masses of people were resolved to continue the revolutionary fight for deep-going social transformations which should definitely do away with the old system.

This was the background against which the great political and social confrontations that led to the March 6 victory of the democratic forces took place. It was under those complex circumstances that the Romanian Communist Party proved its capacity to act as exponent of the interests of the broad masses of people, as organizer and leader of the revolutionary struggle. The setting up in factories and works of the workers' committees by which the working class exerted its evern broader control over the production; the setting up in villages of the peasant committees and the taking over, by the will of the peasants, of the lands; the attacks on the town halls and prefect's offices and the installation of democratic mayors and prefects; the big civic rallies and demonstrations--all this proved the birth and consolidation of a new power, the power of the masses representing the interests and authentic will of the Romanian people to be master of its own destiny.

After the democratic forces had thwarted the attempt of the reactionary circles at causing a civil war on February 24, the wave of revolutionary struggle that followed led to the installation of a democratic government. That fully democratic government was led by Dr Petru Groza, remarkable politician and patriot. The victory of March 6, 1945 meant not only a mere government change, but an essential transformation of the very political regime in Romania, marking the replacement of the antiquated political power of the bourgeoisie with the revolutionary-democratic power of workers and peasants. The new power was the main instrument for the taking over of the entire political power by the working-class, together with the peasantry and the other working people, ensuring the conditions for the building of the socialist system.

Beyond the peculiarities of the revolutionary process stemming up from the concrete internal and international conditions, the March 6 events bring to light certain essential aspects of the strategy and tactics of the Romanian Communist Party. The working-class unity as main factor of the victory in class struggles against reactionary forces; the just character of the policy of broad alliance aiming at rallying all democratic and progressive forces; the workers-peasants alliance; the uninterrupted strengthening of the century-old unity and brotherhood among Romanian workers and those belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities; the preparation for many-sided development and first of all, for all forms of struggle-both peaceful and aggressive.

The historic victory of March 6, 1945 was the result of the decisive will and struggle of the Romanian people. It opened wide perspectives to great renewing transformations.

In the years following that victory, Romania has traversed several historical stages and at present she is engaged in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

BRIEFS

PDRY MINISTER DEPARTURE--The PDRY economic delegation led by Ahmad 'Abayd al-Fadil, minister of trade and supply, which paid a visit to our country, left Bucharest on 3 March. The delegation was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and by other officials. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Mar 79 p 5 AU]

BANGKOK SOURCES CITED ON PRC WITHDRAWAL, CAMBODIA SITUATION

LD072040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1659 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bangkok, March 7 (TANJUG)--Informed diplomatic and military sources here confirm today that the Chinese troops which penetrated into Vietnamese territory on February 17, have begun withdrawing. The very delicate withdrawal operation started first at the Lang Son section of the front. Some Chinese forces have already been withdrawn from the city around which the fiercest fighting seem to have taken place. The sources say that a lull prevails along the whole front. At present, the Vietnamese units are not preventing the Chinese troop withdrawal by any actions.

The number of Chinese troops on Vietnamese territory is estimated at about 80 to 100 thousand. It is believed that China will withdraw all these forces as soon as possible and that Vietnam will not undertake anything that could prolong this operation. This belief is based on last night's announcement of the Vietnamese Government expressing its readiness to start, immediately after "complete withdrawal" of the Chinese troops, negotiations with the Chinese side on the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

Analysts in Bangkok point to the passage of the announcement in which the Vietnamese Government insists on the Chinese troops withdrawal to their side of the "historical border line". They recall that it was a dispute about this line that led to numerous border incidents because of which China launched its "counterattack" against Vietnam. This, however, is only one of the controversial issues on which the two sides are almost irreconcilably in disagreement. In their territorial dispute, particularly delicate is the problem of the Paracel Islands which are under Chinese sovereignty since 1974. The Vietnamese Government claims that China has illegally occupied these islands which "historically" belong to Vietnam.

Recently, the Chinese Government made it clear that it has not given up its demand for Vietnam to "urgently stop any aggression against Kampuchea and withdraw its invading forces to its own territory". Vietnam, on the other hand, claims that the changes in Kampuchea have occurred as a result of "the general uprising of the Kampuchean people" against Pol Pot's regime and that there are no Vietnamese troops in that country.

At present, it is hard to say when this problem will be settled, diplomatic sources in Bangkok state however, that peace and stability cannot be restored in Indochina until after such a settlement has been found for the problem of Kampuchea, as would satisfy all parties concerned.

In this context, sources in Bangkok mention the idea of convening an international conference on Indochina, on the model of the earlier Geneva conferences on Indochina. A specific proposal to this effect has already been made by the former head of the state of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. In his view, Kampuchea ought to become a genuinely neutral country engaged in friendly cooperation with all states on the basis of the principles of nonalignment. His proposals have met with complete support in countries of Southeast Asia. Usually well-informed diplomatic sources in Bangkok claim that consultations on the possible convening of an international conference on Kampuchea are in progress among the governments concerned, but point out that these are only in the initial stage so that it is impossible to foresee their outcome.

TITO RECEIVES ENVOY TO VENEZUELA, BRAZIL INAUGURATIONS

LD072016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG)--President Tito today received member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic before his departure for Venezuela and Brazil as a special envoy of the Yugoslav president. Mijatovic will be heading a Yugoslav delegation to the ceremonies marking the inauguration of Luis Herrera Campins as newly-elected president of Venezuela, and of Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, as president of Brazil.

REPORTAGE ON DPRK OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO BELGRADE

Ho Tam Arrival Remarks

LD071240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ho Tam, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade last night on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the federal secretary of foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec. On his arrival at Belgrade airport Ho Tam said that he was bringing the Yugoslav peoples warm greetings of the Korean people.

"The peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia, Ho Tam said, are bound by links of friendship through their joint struggle against imperialism, and for national liberation and class emancipation; and today they are consolidating their active solidarity in the struggle for the realization of the noble idea of socialism and nonalined movement."

Ho Tam stressed that relations between the DPRK and Yugoslavia are stable, that they are developing favorably, and that there exists a special relationship of personal friendship between Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song.

"We are satisfied with the excellent relations between the DPRK and Yugoslavia which continue to expand and develop. The DPRK and Yugoslavia cooperate closely in the political, economic and cultural spheres. On this occasion the DPRK Government delegation will have talks on friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on other issues of reciprocal interest", Ho Tam stressed.

"It will be a great pleasure to become acquainted during this visit with the successes of the Yugoslav people in socialist construction under Comrade Tito's leadership," Ho Tam stressed adding that under President Kim Il-song's leadership the Korean people are engaged in a battle for faster socialist construction, for ideological, technical and cultural revolution and for an independent and peaceful unification of the country.

Ho Tam stressed that the successes of both countries in socialist construction are a contribution to the consolidation of the general strength of socialism. "We are convinced that the present visit to Yugoslavia of a DPRK Government delegation will constitute a contribution to the further deepening of friendship between the two countries and to the consolidation of unity and solidarity of nonalined countries", Ho Tam said.

Vrhovec, Ho Tam Talks

LD071658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, had their first exchange of views this morning. It took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and trust. The two ministers stressed that this meeting was of multiple interest--because of the further development and promotion of all-round relations between the two friendly countries, because of the issues tied up with the further joint action of nonalined countries, and because of the complex international situation which is burdened by many open hotbeds of crises.

The morning talks were devoted totally to the topical consolidation of the independent and autonomous role of the policy of nonalinement in present-day international relations, to the consolidation of unity of nonalined countries and their action capability, and also to the constructive contribution by nonalined countries to solving hotbeds of crises and other most important international problems.

The topical issues tied up with the preparations for important forthcoming meetings of nonalined countries were also discussed. In this context, the importance was stressed of relying strongly on all basic principles and objectives of the policy of nonalinement and on their consistent application.

Josip Vrhovec and Ho Tam stressed that it was indispensable to reject all attempts to redirect the nonalined policy and movement and independent and non-bloc world factors and tie them up with foreign interests--that is, to divide the nonalined countries on any basis whatever.

During the talks the two sides displayed identity, or a great similarity, of views.

On the Yugoslav side there took part in the talks: Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Ivica Kojic, chef de cabinet of the federal secretary; Cvijeto Job, head of Department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Zivko Knezevic, acting head of administration; and Stanojlo Glisic, head of Department in the Administration of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

In the DPRK delegation the following took part, in addition to Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; Kim Chung-il, vice minister of foreign affairs; DPRK ambassador to the SFRY, Chong Kwang-sun; (Choe Song-som), an adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Cho Kyu-il), head of Administration for International Organizations; (Yi To-sop), deputy head of administration in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other personalities.

The talks will resume this afternoon.

Luncheon Speeches

LD072052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today gave a luncheon in honour of Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam. The guests at the luncheon, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, included representatives of Yugoslavia's political, public and cultural life and other distinguished guests. During the luncheon the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

In his toast, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec assessed the situation in the world today as "highly deteriorated" and appealed to the non-aligned countries to "make special efforts" so that the principles of the UN Charter and policy of non-alignment on the right of the peoples to live free and without outside interference, may gain affirmation. He stressed the need for the non-aligned countries to strive for peaceful settlement of disputes between states, "while respecting the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries."

In a reference to the aggravation of crises and the armed interventions in the world, Vrhovec said that Yugoslavia's positions on these questions are in accordance with the policy of non-alignment, meaning that it strives for the ensurance of the right of all peoples to peace as a universal right and obligation of all. At the same time, Vrhovec stressed the extraordinary importance of joint activity by the non-aligned countries, seeing it as the mainstay of national independence, security and the movement's affirmation at the international level. "Any attempt to weaken this orientation of the movement is creating the room for stronger penetration of the bloc influences and bringing the threat of division among our ranks", he warned. This question will be in the focus of attention at the next non-aligned summit, Vrhovec said, application of the principles of peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries and strengthening of their action unity have a special place in this regard, he added.

Yugoslavia fully supports the just struggle of the Korean people for peaceful reunification of the country, Vrhovec stated. This, he said, would eliminate the threats to peace and create fresh opportunities for stable development in the region.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs described cooperation between the two countries at the bilateral level as highly fruitful and successful. They also cooperate as part of the joint activities within the movement of non-aligned countries, with both countries paying special attention to the consistent, full affirmation of the principles of non-alignment and the strengthening of solidarity and action unity of the movement.

Expressing satisfaction with being again in Yugoslavia, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the DPR of Korea Ho Tam said that relations between his country and Yugoslavia had further developed and strengthened since he was in Belgrade at the non-aligned ministerial conference and when he had the chance to meet and talk with Yugoslav personalities. Ho Tam said he was confident that his current talks with the Yugoslav leaders would also have a positive impact on bilateral cooperation while constituting a contribution to the further affirmation of the policy of non-alignment.

Ho Tam recalled that the movement of non-alignment upholds the struggle of all peoples for independence and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, as well as the general aspirations for peace, progress and development of peaceful cooperation. Activity of the non-aligned countries, he said, is of special importance now, under the conditions of a highly complex international situation. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ho Tam said, will continue to invest efforts for consolidating the unity of non-aligned countries and realizing the goals for which the non-aligned countries strive.

Report on Further Talks

LD072320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam this evening resumed official political talks in which they devoted most attention to the non-aligned countries' activity regarding the current international developments. Both sides stressed the need for the further strengthening of the non-aligned countries' unity and their role in international life. The two sides expressed identical views on these matters.

Josip Vrhovec and Ho Tam this evening also started the exchange of views on other topical international issues, primarily the focuses of crisis in the world. They pointed to the need for the peaceful overcoming of conflicts and misunderstandings, and stressed the role of the world organization and of the non-aligned countries in settling war conflicts. Ho Tam acquainted the hosts with the latest initiatives by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful unification of the country.

The foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea tomorrow visits Zagreb, the capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia.

TANJUG on DPRK Economic Ties

LD070812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Despite considerable progress in economic cooperation and trade between Yugoslavia and the DPRK in the past 5 years, all economic relations still lag much behind the political ones, and both countries are, therefore, making great efforts to expand and promote these relations. Despite the special agreement regulating trade between the two countries, signed in Pyongyang in April last year, last year's goods exchange only slightly exceeded $15 million, our imports from Korea being somewhat higher than our exports to that country. In fact, last year's trade between the two countries was considerably below that in previous years. Both countries stress that they do not yet know one another well enough and that it is necessary for representatives of individual economic branches and organizations to visit each other more often. Economic organizations of the two countries have reached accords on business deals. The Zenica iron works will supply steel mills in the DPRK with 14 22.5-ton rollers worth 10 million dinars by the end of June this year. Large Yugoslav chemical enterprises have concluded contracts for the supply of fertilizer, plant pesticides, plastics and other chemical products.

BLAZEVIC, OTHER CROATIAN OFFICIALS RECEIVE U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD072248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, received Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador in Yugoslavia, today. Ambassador Eagleburger was also received in separate visits by Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council; and Ljubo Majeric, member of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council and chairman of the republican Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries.

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD072254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Cairo--Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian foreign minister, received Aleksandar Bozovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Cairo, this afternoon. In the course of this meeting Dr Ghali and Ambassador Bozovic talked about the situation in the Middle East and about the current political moment in this region.

KURTOVIC HOLDS TALKS IN MEXICO WITH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD071412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, March 7 (TANJUG)--Federal Conference President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Todo Kurtovic had talks in the Mexican Parliament today. The talks encompassed Yugoslav-Mexican relations, the international situation and, specifically, cooperation between the two countries' parliaments. During the talks, the Mexican side set out the great respect and admiration President Tito enjoys in Mexico. Mexican parliamentarians said that President Tito is close to the Mexican people because of his struggle for freedom, independence, progress and peace in the world.

During the talks, Mexican parliamentarians displayed special interest in the development of Yugoslav agriculture.

SPILJAK HOLDS TALKS WITH FRENCH LABOR LEADER

LD072338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2050 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris--Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, who is in Paris on an official visit to the French Democratic Confederation of Labor (CFDT), met Edmond Maire, general secretary of the CFDT, today for an exhaustive exchange of opinions in which there was a mutual exchange of information on the activity of the trade unions in the overall trends in the two countries. Trends in the international trade union movement were also discussed. Despite the differing conditions of activity, an emphatic closeness of views was expressed. Very close views were also reflected regarding the problems of development in the world, and both sides stressed the need for further involvement by trade unions in settling these problems.

Tomorrow Mika Spiljak will have a meeting with the leadership of the General Labor Confederation. This evening the president of the Federation of Trade Unions spoke to the Yugoslav political activists carrying out duties in Paris about the activities of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, topical questions regarding the functioning of the self-management system, and about current economic trends in our country.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA ON BULGARIAN DENIAL OF SOVIET TROOP PRESENCE

AU071213 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 23 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[Fulip Simonovski report]

[Text] Sofia, 27 February--Sofia has quickly denied rumors on the presence of Soviet troops in Bulgaria, a brief statement issued by the Bulgarian news agency points out that it is a case of "incorrect and ill-intended rumors." The statement was read last night in Sofia radio's overseas broadcasts, but as usual it did not appear in Sofia dailies today nor in the domestic radio and television broadcasts. It seems it has been assessed that the domestic public, at least for the time being, should be kept out of this case. This is an old practice which is repeated almost every time when it is a matter of more or less delicate subjects casting some suspicion at the Bulgarian policy in the Balkans or when something is to be denied.

The assertion about Soviet tanks originated with the British agency REUTER, which cited diplomatic sources in Bucharest and Vienna. According to these sources, two Soviet armored divisions and two squadrons of the latest MIGs were transported last week from the Soviet port of Ilichevsk to Bulgaria. This was allegedly accomplished by the ferry line linking Varna with that Soviet port. The time needed for such a shipment is less than 12 hours, and each of the four boats sailing on this line can carry three railroad trains at one time. The British news agency reported at the same time that the arrival of the Soviet units was to be connected with military maneuvers which are underway or are to be held shortly in some parts of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian retort denied only one part of these assertions. It denied the transportation of the Soviet troops but not the maneuvers. It appears that it was believed that the former is something that could cause a certain reaction by the Balkan countries and could bring additional problems, while the latter is an entirely internal Bulgarian affair, which means that it should not irritate the neighbors. This is also evident in the statement which is very insistent about the "peaceful Bulgarian policy."

The occasion was used to emphasize those points which have always been said here to represent the "basic quality of the relations which Bulgaria endeavors to have with its neighbors." It is further said that "the peaceful and constructive policy of Bulgaria is widely known" and that Sofia "does not threaten" any other country. It is also reminded that such wishes and determinations "have been pointed out more than once," and the following conclusion is drawn at the end: "Bulgaria is determined to work and does work to the benefit of peace and security in the Balkans and of good-neighborly relations with all the countries of this region resting on the complete observance of the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers."

The statement calls the rumors of the Soviet military presence slanders which were also made earlier in the West. What they have in mind is the version launched 2 years ago. In that case it was a matter of two Soviet divisions allegedly stationed in western Bulgaria. Moscow did not directly take part in the denials then or now, but judging by the speed with which Bulgaria reacted and the care taken for the Sofia statement to receive as much publicity as possible, one can notice Soviet concern lest the speculations serve as a cause for certain guesses and suspicions on the Balkan Peninsula.

However, the suspicion of military maneuvers remains, with or without the participation of other Warsaw Pact members, for nothing is said about the maneuvers in the Sofia denial. According to what one hears, a local exercise has been held in the vicinity of Botevgrad, and two others are to be organized in the northeastern and western parts.

MACEDONIAN OFFICIAL CALLS DRAGOYCHEVA MEMOIRS 'FORGERY'

AU071445 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1469, 4 Mar 79 pp 5-8 AU

[Jug Grizelj report on interview with Mihailo Apostolski, member of the Council of the Federation and president of the Macedonian Academy of Arts and Sciences: date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Tsola Dragoycheva, the oldest living Bulgarian revolutionary, whose memoirs were published in Bulgaria recently, is now the subject of current talk in our country. In her memoirs she negates the existence of the Macedonian nation and accuses you and Svetozar Vukmanovic Tempo of personally imposing the famous manifesto upon the Macedonian leadership in 1943, that is, the manifesto, the basic points of which were also included in the decisions of the second congress. I think that you were personally acquainted with Tsola Dragoycheva and I believe that you also have your own opinions about her and about her memoirs.

Someone Else's Memoirs

[Answer] As regards the negation of the existence of the Macedonian nation, I think that this is quite an absurd story. There is no reasonable person in the world to whom it would be necessary to prove that the Macedonians exist. Nonsense. As regards Tsola Dragoycheva, I would say that this woman has a sad biography. She has always sympathized with Yugoslavia and the Macedonians and had suffered great unpleasantnesses in the recent past because of this. Recently I reviewed all my documents and I maintain that this woman had never said a bad word about us. Thus the question is why Tsola Dragoycheva is now doing this nonsense. I cannot prove it, but I am convinced that Comrade Tsola is in no way connected with this. She has not appeared in public for a long time now; she does not leave her house, she is ill....

Briefly, I think that someone there forged this text and it would not be the first time that this has happened. A few years ago a high Bulgarian official, one of the highest ones, confessed to me his tragedy. I am sorry that I cannot name him because he still holds his position now. I asked him whether it was possible that he could write such a repulsive book of slanders against us as he had written. Nearly weeping he told me that he had written his memoirs honestly and delivered them to the publisher. When the book appeared, he could not recognize his memoirs in it.... Because of all this I am convinced that Tsola, too, has not written her book because I do not believe that this woman could be broken.

[Question] As a historian, Mihailo Apostolski has persistently searched for truth about the Macedonian-Bulgarian relations for 30 years now. In this connection he has raised the question of "the ethics of a people" in his scientific works on several occasions. I ask him: Is it possible to say that a people has distorted morals and how would it be possible to defend such a thesis in a Marxist way?

[Answer] Certainly; there is neither enough room nor time here to talk about this in detail, but this certainly cannot be applied to an entire people. You see, the Macedonian people have been under many occupations: The Italian, the German, the Bulgarian occupations and also under the occupation of the Serbian army. Believe me today every Macedonian is able to assess the national characteristics of members of all these armies...

For years entire generations of the leading classes and str[illegible] of the Bulgarian nation have operated with a false picture. For generations all school instruction, education and upbringing, the entire culture and the military schools have painted a false picture of Bulgaria. Through generations the Bulgarians have been raised in the belief that they should be the leading force and arbiter of the Balkans. Ethnology, too, serves this aim. Just mow they are at the stage at which they are trying to prove that they are successors of the Thracians, that they arrived in the Balkans before the Slavs, that all this is theirs and that their historical goal is to be the hegemonist of the Balkans. They have also "liberated Yugoslavia." This has now been elevated to the level of philosophy. It matters not that facts contradict this philosophy. It is of no avail to remind them that in several wars, from 1913 to 1941 and even earlier, they were only servants of the big powers and that, fulfilling the aims either of tsarist Russia or of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or of Germany, they tried to gain something for themselves. This, that is, precisely this reliance on the aims of the former tsarist Russia, is their present-day philosophy. A special ethic has been formed in this connection: They never move anywhere on their own; they run under the skirt of big powers; it has always been others who liberated them and presented them with their life. Look at this carefully: all the Balkan peoples without exception--except the Bulgarians--are very proud of their love for justice, of their freedom and of their nearly suicidal characteristic of attacking anyone who tries to take away their freedom. What is it that the Bulgarians traditionally do? They seek the alliance of big powers, agreeing to help them attain their imperialist aims only to fulfill some kind of their own small aims under their skirts. No, saying all this I do not for a single moment have in mind the Bulgarian people, because it would be unscientific and absurd to maintain that an entire people can be unethical. I am speaking about the leading class, the class of the people who make decisions; but unfortunately this class is in a position to manipulate an entire people. History is filled with examples of this kind....

'ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE' DISCUSSES STALINISM

AU071316 [illegible]b VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 79 pp 18, 19 AU

[Mirko Galic report on a roundtable conference organized "recently" by the Kumrovec political school in Kumrovec to discuss Stalinism]

[Excerpts] The Kumrovec political school has recently held an improvised "roundtable conference" at which--before numerous students attending the school--our well-known scientists participated: Dr Bozdiar Debenjak and Dr Marjan Britovsek from Ljubljana, Dr Radovan Radonjic from Titograd, Dr Fuad Muhic from Sarajevo and Cedomir Strbac from Belgrade. The topic was: Stalinism.

There are several reasons and causes for the choice of this topic. For instance, last year (the conference was held toward the end of last year) was the 30th anniversary of our conflict with Stalin, the Cominform and incarnations of the Stalinist policy. This year also provided a reason for this conference: It is the centenary of Visarionovich's [Stalin's] birth. And so there are various reasons for such a conference, but the phenomenon of Stalinism could be discussed without any special, secondary circumstances. [paragraph continues]

Our party's specific role in criticizing Stalinism and the specific experience through which it passed gives the party the right and the obligation to discuss Stalinism. It would not be bad to remind, if nothing else, the young people of the nature of Stalinism, of those well-known circumstances--political, ideological, cultural and so forth--in which the Stalinist practice was on one side while our party, the Yugoslav communists, was on the other side.

The LCY is not short of a precise, principled definition of Stalinism and its own position toward it. It was not accidental that Dr Bozidar Debenjak, who participated first in the discussion, set forth those central points in the LCY program which gave a political assessment and a historic analysis of the origins of Stalinism and explained its roots and consequences. For this assessment, which was made over 20 years ago, it can be said that it is crowned by a thorough, comprehensive and analytical approach: There are no apodictic claims in it, positions are seriously explained, interpreted and are well documented. This, among other things, explains to a great extent why the LCY program after more than 2 decades of turbulent development has remained up-to-date and topical, not only in this particular part, but on the whole.

About The Lenin-Stalin Relation

Fuad Muhic believes that it is "rather difficult to answer" the question as to whether the system created Stalin or Stalin the system. His answer is based on the existentialist viewpoint that there is no "closed future," that the future in front of every system is open and that it depends on subjective forces and political, psychological and other mentalities as to which direction it will turn.

The relation between Lenin and Stalin, between the positive October traditions and Stalinist perversions was not left in any doubt at the "roundtable" conference. Not to make a difference would mean to provide grist for the mill of bourgeois theoreticians who, as Bozidar Debenjak said, name two embodiments of totalitarianism--one communist, that is, Stalinism, and the other fascist--while for bourgeois theoreticians bourgeois democracy of the late capitalist society remains the only bright prospect for society! A bourgeois ideology of this kind, Debenjak says, can serve well for the struggle against communism, for creating an anticommunist propaganda and for supporting anticommunist practice. "Stalin provides to these bourgeois views a long sought excuse for anticommunist practice."

"To reduce Stalinism to a personality cult is an attempt to avoid precisely an analysis of the processes which have led to the creation of this system, to this deformation. A critical analysis of the very notion of personality cult leads us to this," Debenjak says and continues:

"Under cult we understand at least three elements: First, every cult has its god; second, it has its clergy; and third, it has its mass of believers. The question immediately arises: From where and how has this god originated, where is this clergy from and where are these believers from?

"Therefore, it can be said that the formula of personality cult does not mean only an underrating of theory, but rather, on the other hand, this formula also means a disparaging of all great efforts and of everything that the Soviet people had done. This formula reduces the working people and the politicized masses of the Soviet Union to the level of believers. Therefore, this formula does injustice also to the masses on which history rests without explaining anything in the end. As a scientific notion the personality cult is no explanation, it speaks only about an outside phenomenon," Bozidar Debenjak said in elaboration.

Accordingly, at this "roundtable conference" Stalin and Stalinism were separated by a clear line both from Marx and Marxism and from Lenin and Leninism. The fact that there are attempts to portray Stalin as a consequence of Marx's teaching speaks about class and anticommunist propaganda motives for such theories but not about the existence of any link between the humane concept of society as offered by Marxism and the inhumane deformations to which Stalin and Stalinism "arrived at" in practice. Likewise, this conference--as well as the introductory speech and the discussion--has confirmed the well-known principled position regarding the fact that Stalinism can by no means be reduced to personality cult because in this case the essence of relations--social, political and ideological relations--on which it developed remains unexplained.

A discussion on Stalinism, every discussion and thus also this one, is principled. And one of the participants of the "roundtable conference," Prof Fuad Muhic of Sarajevo, confirms this by saying that "our criticism of Stalinism is by no means a criticism of the Soviet system in its essence," that "we strictly differentiate between the possibilities of the Soviet system and the abuses made by Stalin." "We are not anti-Soviets: We, Yugoslav communists, who experienced all the hardships of revolution as well as the sweetness of its victories find it completely alien to disqualify through Stalinism the Soviet system as an order. We are anti-Stalinists, but we are not anti-Soviets, and we have strictly separated two things: The criticism of Stalinism is by no means a total criticism of modern socialism."

Stalinists-Anti-Stalinists?

When we view from the ethical viewpoint the composition of our domestic so-called new "left wing," Muhic continues, "we will see that a part of these leftwingers has come precisely from the ranks of Cominformists, from those who in 1948 declared their support for Stalin: To wash their conscience in muddy soapy water they later proclaimed themselves vociferous anti-Stalinists and even denied the party the right, which is historically verified, that it first launched the struggle against Stalinism. "In their view, Stalinism, which we criticized at the international level, has remained present in our country on the domestic level. Things have not changed objectively at all, the same model of dictatorship has been retained, the same model of bureaucratic dictatorship. Hence, the settling of accounts with Stalinism in 1948 had no historic substance, no historic basis, but was exclusively the result of a personal conflict between Tito and Stalin." [quotation marks as published]

The new left wing, Muhic continues, takes the view that every communist party, regardless of how it might declare itself, is Stalinist, that every communist party shares the evil fate of Stalinism, accordingly also our party. In 1968 the alternative to this new "left wing" was that the Stalinist party must be replaced by a new movement which they call a "new historic bloc" and which should be made up of revolutionary students, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary workers. This is also the alternative they offer now under the veil of their own anti-Stalinism. "However," Fuad Muhic concludes, "the entire present organization of the League of Communists demonstrates that they are once again theoretically, practically and politically mistaken."

Stalinism Does Not Die with Stalin

It must be said that this kind of criticism of "our Stalinism" has no support, that it is, one could say, isolated, on the fringe. This criticism certainly cannot in any way jeopardize or diminish the anti-Stalinist character of the struggle of the Yugoslav Communist Party, or rather of the LCY in the long period since the conflict broke out, as well as before the conflict. [paragraph continues]

And least of all can this criticism diminish the democratic, self-managing character of relations which have developed as our anti-Stalinist alternative of the socialist society. Naturally, Stalinism has not been so bad that it has disappeared overnight. At the "roundtable conference' Bozidar Debenjak drew attention to this by saying that "Stalinism, since it is not linked solely with Stalin's personality, does not die when Stalin dies." The claim that Stalinism has not disappeared with Stalin's death was also repeated by Marjan Britovsek. This claim is, by the way, accepted by all those who do not identify Stalinism with a "personality cult" (otherwise it might be said that the person--Stalin--has disappeared and with him the cult, and thus also Stalinism). Stressing that after Stalin's death Stalinism began to disintegrate, he recalls that the Kremlin walls into which Stalin was laid after the 20th CPSU Congress are also in Red Square, not far from the mausoleum in which he had earlier lain.

The awareness of the fact that the bitter experiences of Stalinism represent both a warning and a lesson about how it is necessary to permanently prevent a renewal of such tendencies in our society and in the workers and communist movement was perhaps stronger than the awareness that the remnants of Stalinism are still present in one or another form in certain parties and in certain systems and in relations in the workers and communist movement.

MIKULIC CHAIRS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD071625 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today, chaired by Branko Mikulic. The Presidium decided that the next session of the LCY Central Committee be held in Belgrade on 5 April. The session will discuss topical political issues of the further development of the nonalined movement and the tasks of the League of Communists, and will adopt conclusions on the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative regarding the promotion of collective work and responsibility and further democratization of sociopolitical relations. The Presidium discussed and adopted programs of work of its commissions, basic documents on work community in the LCY Central Committee and adopted decisions concerning the preliminary accounts of the use of funds to finance the LCY Central Committee in 1979.

TANJUG REPORTS ON LCY IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION MEETING

Drulovic Introductory Speech

LD061444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

["Milojko Drulovic's Introductory Address at the Consultative Meeting Today on Ideological Education in the League of Communists--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In the period between the two congresses Marxist education and ideological training of League of Communists members and of working people in general has produced significant and positive results. In all republics and provinces and in an overwhelming number of municipalities there exists a broadly based network of political schools, courses and seminars for the membership of the LCY. Besides, there are also trade union schools, schools for self-managers and youth political schools.

If the value of the results is calculated only in terms of the work carried out, then the statistics show that hundreds of thousands of people have acquired socialist views and knowledge. Their ability to find their bearings in the complex battles for self-management has been intensified. Their vistas have been enlarged and their readiness for more thorough social actions has replaced the superficial "discussion" of politics.

Communists and the working people in general, said Drulovic, must be trained to recognize the interests, the forces, the ideas and the tendencies operating in our society, and particularly those which run counter to socialist self-management and the League of Communists, those which are conservative or even reactionary. We are witnessing an intensified activity of various ideologies, currents and policies. For instance the human rights campaign, launched over the past few years, is essentially an ideological and political offensive designed to descredit socialist and communist reality and ideology as a whole. Our country is the subject of both a crude and subtle political and ideological propaganda emanating from specific centers in the West designed to bring pressure to bear on our people, to discredit our socialist self-management reality and Yugoslavia's nonalined policy.

It is known, he continued, that in the socialist world many differences exist in views on the means, objectives and methods of revolutionary struggle, differences in views on what the relations among socialist countries and communist parties should be, how contradictions in socialism should be resolved, and how the relations among the nations should be developed, the differences in views on the relationship between socialism and democracy and on the status of man in society and the like.

Recently there has been a persistent repetition of the interpretation of internationalism as the exclusive principle and policy of the development of "special relations" among socialist countries and communist parties. There is increasingly organized insistence, noted Drulovic, on the stands on the single model of socialism and on the stands which neglect differences in revolutionary processes and paths. The principles and the policy of national independence, equality and noninterference in internal affairs are not only belittled, but violated.

We live in a parodoxical time of wars between socialist countries, of wars with ideological or ethical excuses. The world is being convinced, he stressed, that non-respect for the sovereignty and independence of a socialist country is permissible in order to "correct" its possible ideological and political "mistakes" or to mete out a punitive-corrective measure. Viewed from the ideological angle this has inflicted an enormous blow on the prestige of socialism in the world. Taking advantage of the latest events in Southeast Asia, conservative forces are resorting to a methodical campaign against the idea of socialism and communism in general. This puts us all, said Drulovic, before qualitatively new ideological-political tasks, that is to say, it requires us to be prepared and to have ideologically trained cadres, and not just cadres, but people in general.

On the internal level too, stressed Drulovic, we are facing new circumstances and intensified needs for ideopolitical work. The pluralism of interests which is manifested daily in many forms in our self-management society unceasingly imposes the need for persistent political and ideological work. The multiplicity of tasks of the League of Communists requires knowledge to be based on much sounder foundations. The very unity and the strength of the League of Communists depends on that. Among the communists too there are several kinds of "states of mind," of ignorance, traditionalism, and of influence by conservative, dogmatic or pseudoliberal ideas. The impact of existing ideological undercurrents is also felt, to a lesser or greater degree, by League of Communists members. It is an illusion, said Drulovic, to say that schools and discussions can replace action; it is also an illusion to say that practice-oriented approaches can change social relations.

We rely too much on school institutions per se, and this includes the system of schools in the League of Communists. Even if they were ideal, the entire membership could not go through party schools and courses. In this connection Drulovic spoke also of the significance of information media to present such material which increasingly interests young people and at the same time helps guide political action.

Concluding his address, Milojko Drulovic spoke of the hundreds of Marxist centers in our country and noted that they have made a significant contribution to the expansion of Marxist thought and the consolidation of scientific and research work. It is a good thing they have not adopted the guise of academic institutions, that they have not attempted to replace the work of other scientific institutions and that they have managed to avoid becoming institutions to arbitrate on the development of Marxist theory.

In the period ahead of us the work of the League of Communists should be channeled more into researching into and improving the quality of the program, of teaching, of dialog, of the literature, into an analysis of the true results of ideological training, and into greater topicality and vitality of the substance of its work, which is the essence of the critical warning made by Comrade Tito regarding the work of political schools, said Milojko Drulovic in conclusion.

Additional Report on Meeting

LD070057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Significant results were attained between the 10th and 11th LCY congresses in ideological training and the Marxist education of League of Communist members. During this period over 265,000 communists completed political school, courses and seminar lessons. However, despite the successes, which are not few, there are still shortcomings in the ideological and Marxist education of League of Communist members. This was said today at the consultative meeting on ideological education in the LCY and on the work of the political school in Kumrovec. The aim of the consultative meeting is, starting from the present practice, to lay down tasks in this area.

The consultative meeting was organized by the commission for ideological and theoretical work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the commission for the development of the LCY and cadre policy, and the council of the Josip Broz Tito LCY political school in Kumrovec. In addition to the organizers, representatives of the republics and provinces and of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army took part in the consultative meeting which was chaired by Stevan Doronjski and Branko Mikulic.

At the beginning of the session the participants stood in silence for 1 minute to pay tribute to revolutionary Comrade Edvard Kardelj who died recently.

Ideological training and Marxist education, Stevan Doronjski said, must be raised to a higher level. Moreover, this is the stand of the 11th LCY Congress and a demand of Comrade Tito. In fact, our objective is that the conditions for the study of original Marxism, as a theoretical instrument for an analysis of social developments both in our country and in the world, should be consistently developed everywhere.

Among other things, this implies that we should rid ourselves even more persistently of the dogmatic approach to the vestiges of dogmatic and petty bourgeois interpretations of Marxism, extreme leftist phraseology and influence of bourgeois sciences.

Constant efforts have to be made, Doronjski went on to stress, to make sure the analysis of specific problems of the political moment is permeated by a systematic acquisition of basic Marxist knowledge. If the reverse were to happen we would get what we do not want--on the one hand an academic and sometimes dogmatic understanding of the theory, and on the other a pragmatic approach to questions of further development. This is why we are working for as thorough and comprehensive a study as possible of the historic possibilities of our practice, which must be based on the increasingly complete knowledge of its characteristic laws, contradictions and their opposing tendencies.

The question as to whether and to what extent the actions and concrete decisions in a specific phase of our development contribute to the affirmation of the creative social role of our working people and to the equality and brotherhood of our nations and nationalities, that is to say, to the implementation of long-term objectives of our revolutionary development, must always be in the focus of this kind of scientific ideotheoretical work. The realization of this question presupposes a lively critical attitude of scientific thought toward ideological orientations and critiques of our practice, whose starting points are antiself-management, and also a ceaseless polemical confrontation with ideological orientations whose origin is in bourgeois ideology.

Our theoretical and scientific thought--bearing the prospects of our self-management development permanently in mind--must focus its attention also on what is essential in our history so far and in the struggle conducted by the LCY, because even today this history is creative. The basic task in the development of our system of Marxist education, Doronjski stressed in conclusion, is to develop more persistently inquisitive and critical Marxist thought which is capable of defending and asserting the historic values of socialism, self-management and of training the communists to act inspired by this thought.

The introductory address on ideological education and on the political school in Kumrovec was submitted by Milojko Drulovic.

[Passage indistinct] However, when results are discussed, it must be stressed that what is at stake are more the quantitative indices which indicate chiefly the number of political schools and the number of students. Political schools and other forms of Marxist education are still, it was said, encumbered by traditionalism, programs are drafted and implemented according to well-run systems without true Marxist linking of theory and practice. These schools are orientated more to the goal of giving the people as much bookish knowledge as possible and less to that which the LCY needs today--to train people to think in a Marxist manner, to train them to grasp correctly the basic trends in our internal development and in the complex international situation.

It was noted in the debate that the majority of students of various political schools are young people. This was assessed as a good thing, but at the same time it was pointed out that the concept is present about who should be further educated in the ideological and Marxist sense. The interpretation is unacceptable, it was stated, about this being exclusively the need of young communists and that the old and experienced cadres do not need it. This is at direct variance with our orientation about continuous and permanent education of communists being both their personal need and the need of the LCY.

Today's consultative meeting has shown, Branko Mikulic said in his summing up speech, that we have achieved great results in recent years in the Marxist and ideological education of members of the League of Communists. There are over 450 various types of schools in the LCY today; in them over 53,000 members of the League of Communists acquired Marxist education in the 1977-78 school year. This is undoubtedly a major step forward compared to the state of affairs existing a few years ago when under the influence of the exponents of quasi-liberalist and nationalistic attitudes, tendencies aimed at suppressing the role of the League of Communists in society and at neglecting the significance of ideological and theoretical work and Marxist education both in the League of Communists and in society as a whole had been manifested. We have successfully emerged from that state of affairs at least as regards the practical results in founding League of Communists schools, organizing numerous seminars and courses, as well as in implementing the special programmes of ideological education of all members of the League of Communists, Branko Mikulic said.

If, in addition, one takes into consideration also other political schools, young people's schools, trade union schools, schools of self-managers, as well as schools for delegates, for agricultural workers and for workers in the agrarian sphere, then there are in Yugoslavia today nearly 5,200 departments with over 300,000 students.

Now we are, however, Mikulic stressed, facing the second part of the task, which was particularly pointed out by Comrade Tito in his summing up speech at the 11th LCY Congress. This refers to the improvement of the contents of Marxist education in schools and other forms of ideological education in the League of Communists. This also refers to programs of schools of other sociopolitical organizations, Marxist tribunes and regular primary, secondary and higher schools and universities. Our primary task, therefore, is to make a critical assessment of the existing programs of schools and of other forms of Marxist education, while the LCY Central Committee Presidium will make this assessment for the Josip Broz Tito LCY political school.

In addition, Mikulic went on, it is necessary to make an assessment also of the quality of lecturers and teachers and of the realization of the program of ideological education. This does not refer merely to cadres working in schools and other forms of ideological education in the League of Communists, but also to teachers and professors in Marxism or self-management, as this subject is sometimes called in regular schools. The school in Kumrovec and the Marxist centers in republics and provinces should also be involved in this.

What is also necessary is to work toward raising the quality in publishing activity. To this end it would be useful, Mikulic noted, to hold a consultative meeting with publishers of Marxist literature, a meeting which should contribute toward the best possible needed Marxist literature being produced by joint efforts. It would also be a good thing to prepare a consultative meeting with relevant cadres of the press, radio and television, which would discuss the issue of making the information media participate in the programs of this activity of the LCY, that is in the theoretical and political debates on topical issues of the development of our society and on the problems of the world today.

Today's consultative meeting has shown, Mikulic stressed, that the Josip Broz Tito political school of the LCY should be raised to a higher level both as regards the selection of students and as regards the determining of the program and carrying out tuition.

I think, he said, that the next generation of students should already be selected from the ranks of those who have completed the League of Communists schools in republics and provinces since in this way, the students will, even before entering the Josip Broz Tito school, have received organized Marxist education. It is natural that in those schools, Mikulic said, we are selecting those who show promise regarding their further progress and education.

In addition, the school should be the organizer of various seminars, courses and debates on topical issues of work which would embrace a large number of communists from various spheres of social work and officials of the League of Communists. Through a selection of its students, but also through the quality of its program and its implementation, the school could be even a greater source of cadres although it is that today too. On the other hand, together with the center for social research of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the school should, as Comrade Tito said, help the most capable individuals to engage even more fundamentally in Marxist research.

At the end of his speech, Mikulic stressed that in all the republics and provinces and in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the planned funds for the expansion of the Josip Broz Tito LCY political school in Kumrovec had been collected and even exceeded. On behalf of the school council, Branko Mikulic thanked all basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists for their involvement in carrying out this plan and all ICY members and other working people who had made their contribution to the building of the school.

At the end of today's meeting a working group was established to compile a summary of today's debate which will then be submitted to the LCY Central Committee Presidium for discussion.

TANJUG-AGERPRES COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD030818 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 2 (TANJUG)--Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency, today received Ion Cumpanasu, director-general of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES and candidate member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The AGERPRES director-general is on a several-day visit to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG now at the invitation of its director, Pero Ivaciv.

On this occasion, talks on the further promotion of bilateral cooperation between the two agencies in the field of information and technology were held. Opinions and experiences in professional work and bilateral cooperation were also exchanged, as well as views on cooperation in the dissemination of agency items in the world.

The AGERPRES director-general was also received by Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary for information and member of the Yugoslav Government. Director Cumpanasu also visited the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Yugosalv Press Institute.

At the close of his visit, an interagency protocol on the talks, including a number of concrete agreements on further bilateral cooperation between TANJUG and AGERPRES, was signed at TANJUG today.